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Korea Today

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1977

Korea Today

MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House

Pyongyang, DPRK

No. 2 (245) 1977

CONTENTS

NEW YEAR ADDRESS . . KIM IL SUNG . . 2

Richest Harvest, Magnificent Goal 9

Main Feature of Revolutionary Theory and Strategy and Tactics of Juche (2) 12

Defining Maize as King of Dry-field Grain Crops 15

Assistance to Rural Technical Revolution—Short Cut to Solution of Rural Question 18

"Universal Principles for Complete Solution of the Rural Question" 22

Paeksok-ri Pervaded with Chongsan-ri Spirit 33

True Revolutionary Soldier 36

Giving Priority to Power Industry 39

Strengthening and Development of People's Power through First Democratic Election 42

The Korean Feature Film Studio—A Palace of Juche Arts 45

Young Violinist Kim Song Ho of Korea 48

Korean Tiger 51

"The Yushin Constitution Is Fundamentally Anti-Democratic, Authoritarian" 52

Struggle Continues 55

PHOTOGRAVURE

The Richest-ever Harvest in Korean History . 25

Upholding the Five-Point Nature-Remaking Policy 28

Able Artists Are Trained 30

Honduras Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Inaugurated 24

FRONT COVER: Peasants get their year-end income distribution, highly proud of having shared in the production of over eight million tons of grain—the richest-ever harvest

INSIDE FRONT COVER: The monument erected at the Korean Feature Film Studio in honour of the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to commemorate his deep concern and solicitude for the development of our film art

New Year Address

KIM IL SUNG

Comrades,

We have seen out a year of victory amid a fruitful struggle for revolution and construction and are greeting a new hopeful year, 1977, which will be adorned with new struggle and glory.

Ushering in the New Year, I offer my warm congratulations and greetings to our heroic workers, cooperative farmers, gallant officers and men of the People's Army, working intellectuals and all the Korean people who are working with full devotion for socialist construction and the final victory of the revolution.

I also extend my New Year greetings to the south Korean revolutionaries and patriotic democrats, youth and students and people of all strata who are waging a persistent struggle for democratic freedom and national reunification in the teeth of the fascist repression by the US imperialists and their lackeys.

I offer my warm congratulations and greetings to our 600,000 nationals in Japan and all other overseas compatriots who are ringing in the New Year with an ardent love of their homeland and valiant fighting spirit, looking up to their socialist homeland as a beacon of hope in faraway foreign lands.

Greeting the first morning of the New Year with the high pride and honour of victors today, we look back with joy on the past year replete with arduous struggles and significant events.

The year 1976 was a year of historic victory which witnessed the complete fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan as a whole, a grand programme of socialist construction put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Party.

Last year our people, holding high the red flag of the three revolutions, struggled vigorously and brought about a new upsurge in the revolution and construction and thereby won the great victory of completely carrying out the assignments of the Six-Year Plan in all domains of the national economy.

As a result of the successful fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, a grand programme of socialist construction, the economic power of our country has grown further, our revolutionary base become more solid and our people scaled one more eminence on their way to socialism and communism.

Last year our heroic working class vigorously strove with unbounded fidelity to the Party and reached with flying colours the goal of steel production, one of the most difficult targets of the Six-Year Plan. The builders of metallurgical bases and steel makers completed the rolling plant of the Kim Chaek Iron and Steel Complex, successfully carried out the expansion projects of the Kangson Steel Complex and other major metallurgical works and thus created a capacity of 4 million tons of steel production, hoisting the banner of victory on the height of steel.

The goal of cement was also attained with success. Thanks to the energetic struggle of the builders of building-materials bases, it was made possible to put into commission the modernly-equipped Sunchon Cement Factory with a production capacity of 3 million tons and the production capacities of the Chonnae-ri and many other cement factories were augmented considerably. As a result, our country's cement production capacity surpassed 8 million tons, and the goal of cement production, which had been the last target of the Six-Year Plan, was won in the end.

The production foundations of the power, chemical and engineering industries were further cemented, and the production targets of the Six-Year Plan overfulfilled by a big margin in all domains of the national economy.

In particular, much was done in capital construction last year. Displaying mass heroism and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, the building workers boundlessly loyal to the Party not only successfully ensured the construction of metallurgical giants and building-materials bases but also creditably carried out many difficult construction projects. The courageous builders successfully carried out the major construction projects including the Chongchon-gang Steam-Power Plant, the Taedong-gang Power Station, the No. 2 Sodusu Power Station, the Youth Chemical Combine and many machine-building plants, and built modern cities in the Anju and south Chongjin areas in a brief space of time. Thanks to the large-scale capital construction, the inner structure of industry was further perfected, the foundations of the independent national economy consolidated all the more, and towns and villages became more beautiful.

Last year we achieved a signal victory in agriculture. Under the influence of the cold front, the weather conditions were very unfavourable. But our hard-working farmers and the helpers to the countryside overcame all the obstacles and difficulties to reap the richest harvest ever known in our history, thereby producing more than 8 million tons of grain. This success in agricultural production is a striking illustration of the correctness of our Party's agricultural policy and the vitality of the Juche-based method of farming. Today when crop failure is a worldwide occurrence due to the effect of the cold front, agricultural production is making great strides and rich crops are brought in every year in our country. This gives us high pride and honour.

Great success was recorded last year in carrying out the five-point policy of nature remaking, too. The entire people rose and energetically carried on the grand nature-remaking projects, upholding the decision of the 12th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party, with the result that in only two short months the area of irrigated non-paddyfields was markedly expanded, many terraced fields came into being and it became possible to better protect the farmlands from flood damage.

I extend warm thanks to our workers, farmers, working intellectuals and all other people who, through a heroic struggle last year, fulfilled the Six-Year Plan mapped out at the Fifth Congress of the Party and made big achievements on all fronts of socialist construction.

The situation of our country was very tense last year, and our people carried on the revolutionary struggle and construction work under difficult and complex circumstances.

Driven into a serious political and economic crisis by the vigorous revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the world, the US imperialists intensified aggressive machinations against our country more than ever before in an attempt to find a way out in a war. The Ford Administration of the United States engineered the "Panmunjom incident" deliberately on August 18 last year and, with this as an excuse, frantically kicked up a war clamour against the northern half of the Republic. The Ford Administration ordered all the armed forces of aggression in south Korea to get ready for action and reinforced modern war equipment and armed forces in a big way in south Korea, threatening us with what they called a "retaliatory step".

The vicious war provocation manoeuvres of the Ford Administration created a critical situation which might at once touch off a war in our country, gravely endangering peace in Asia and the world. At the crucial hour—war or peace—the peace-loving people of the world expressed deep concern for the situation in our country and watched closely how our people would get over the reckless aggressive scheme of US imperialism.

Our Party and people tried and tested in the long, arduous revolutionary struggle were not the least daunted by the threat and blackmail of the enemy, but answered it by taking necessary steps. The courageous officers and men of our People's Army, members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards and the entire people, rallied close around the Party in one ideology and purpose, valiantly rose in a struggle to beat back the aggressive act of the enemy and augmented the defence capacity of the country and, at the same time, vigorously pushed ahead with socialist construction, holding a rifle in one hand and a hammer or a sickle in the other. Thus we successfully thwarted the reckless provocation of the enemy, firmly guarded the security of the country and the gains of the revolution, and achieved excellent results in socialist construction.

Through the "Panmunjom incident" we demonstrated to the whole world the invincible might and revolutionary stamina of our people rallied firmly around the Party, and clearly proved once more the correctness of the consistent peace-loving policy of our Party and the Government of the Republic.

The unity and cohesion of the Party and the masses was further strengthened and the people were tempered politically and ideologically through the arduous revolutionary struggle last year. Today our people are filled with a firm conviction that they can crush any enemy when they fight against him, united firmly around the Party, and with a fiery determination to fight with all devotion for the reunification of the country and the final victory of the revolution. The steel-like unity and cohesion of the Party and the masses and the high revolutionary spirit of the people are a sure guarantee of all our victories.

I extend warm congratulations and thanks to the gallant officers and men of our People's Army and People's Security Forces, members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards and the entire people who, displaying boundless fidelity to the Party and the revolution and matchless patriotic devotion, decisively checked the vicious aggressive attempt of the enemy and firmly defended the security of the country and the gains of the revolution last year.

Comrades,

The Party Central Committee defined the New Year 1977 as a year of readjustment for easing the strains created in certain economic branches in the course of carrying out the Six-Year Plan and for making preparations for embarking on a new long-term plan.

Temporary strains have been created in some economic branches in recent years in the course of rushing the high peaks of the Six-Year Plan. In our economy today, transportation fails to keep pace with fast-growing production and the mining industries do not keep decisively ahead of the processing industries. This prevents faster growth of production in certain processing industries which otherwise would be capable of it, and hinders capital construction to a considerable extent.

It is an important requirement of the economic law of socialism to maintain a correct balance between all domains of the national economy while advancing production and construction steadily at a high rate.

This year we should make thoroughgoing preparations to attain the high peaks of a new long-term plan in all domains of the national economy while launching great efforts to ease the strain on transportation and to keep the mining industries well ahead of the processing industries. This is the principal task we should carry out in the year of readjustment.

The priority front this year is the front of transportation.

To reinforce the front of transportation is an important guarantee for consolidating the heights already occupied and successfully taking new ones. Only when raw materials, fuel and other supplies are transported in time by easing the strain on transportation and bringing about a great innovation in transportation work, is it possible to operate the existing factories at full capacity, build more new factories and satisfactorily guarantee the development of the national economy as a whole.

We should make this year a year for reinforcing the transportation front.

On the transportation front, both land and sea transportation should be developed with main emphasis on the railways. In order to increase the railway transportation capacity the electrification of the railways should be promoted without letup and, at the same time, the production of electric and diesel locomotives and 60-ton waggons should be decisively boosted and tank cars and various other special waggons produced in large numbers. Besides, large numbers of trucks including 10-ton and 25-ton trucks should be produced and many large cargo ships of 10,000-ton burden and above built to substantially increase the capacities of motor and shipping transportation. Along with this, loading and unloading operations should be actively mechanized, the organization of transportation improved and strict revolutionary discipline and order established in the domain of transportation to bring about a radical change in transportation work.

Further, efforts should be concentrated on the mining industries.

It is a consistent policy of our Party to keep the mining industries decidedly ahead of the processing industries, and this is a fundamental condition for normalization of production at industrial establishments. In particular, demands for various minerals and coal have rapidly grown in recent years with great expansion of the production capacities of the metallurgical and other processing industries and construction of many steam-power plants. Whether the industrial establishments which have already been built will prove their real worth or not, depends upon the supply of enough raw materials and fuel by the mining industries.

The coal mines should decisively increase coal output by giving precedence to removal of overburden and basic drift work and effecting technical innovations, and thus fully meet the demand for coal at the steam-power plants and other industrial establishments and in different domains.

Solid raw material bases for the metallurgical works should be created through large-scale development and expansion of mines. Expansion projects of large and promising mines such as the Musan Mine, the Tokhyon Mine, the Unryul Mine and the Komdok Mine

should be hastened, and innovations brought about in ore production.

A major goal of struggle in mining should be to create a reserve of raw materials enough to last the metallurgical industry for more than two months.

Especially, great efforts should be made to increase the output of nonferrous ores. While expanding the existing nonferrous ore mines, we should work energetically to develop new ones on a large scale and to boost the smelting capacities. We should augment the production capacities of the smelteries by improving their equipment and put the Tanchon Smeltery into operation this year by hastening its construction.

In the mining industry projects for modernization of the production of magnesia clinker should be vigorously pushed forward and more high-quality magnesia clinker turned out.

One of the most urgent problems in giving a great impetus to socialist economic construction is to produce and supply sufficient electric power.

Electricity is one of the main energies for modern industries, and it holds a very big share in the composition of energies in our country. With the fast progress of production and construction, the demand of the national economy for electric power is growing sharply, but its production at the hydroelectric power stations is greatly handicapped by the influence of the cold front. Under such conditions it is of great importance to successfully solve the problem of electric power.

The workers and technicians in the power industry should work all the generators to full capacity by taking good care of the equipment and checking and repairing them in time as required by the technical regulations, and thus markedly increase the production of electric power. In order to satisfy the ever growing demand for electric power, it is essential to make the fullest possible use of the existing generating capacities and, at the same time, continue to step up the projects for creating new capacities. The Wiwon Power Station, the No. 2 Huichon Power Station, the Taedong-gang Power Station, the No. 3 Sodusu Power Station and the Chongchon-gang Steam-Power Plant now under way should be put into commission at early dates by concentrating efforts on their construction.

The main task facing light industry this year is to augment the production of consumer goods and raise their quality to a higher level. The workers and technicians in this domain should effect a new turn in the production of consumer goods by tapping and utilizing all the reserves and potentials to the full. The cornstarch and other food-processing factories, in particular, should be well operated and the food industry further developed to supply the people with tasty and nutritious foodstuffs in greater quantities.

The agricultural front will remain one of the major fronts this year under the conditions in which the influence of the cold front persists and the whole world is undergoing a food crisis.

While consolidating the successes already registered in agricultural production, we should wage a titanic struggle to hit the 10 million-ton target of grain production. In agriculture, thoroughgoing measures should be taken against the influence of the cold front and farming be done on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche-based farming method, so that another big leap forward will be made in grain production this year. As last year, the whole Party, the whole army and the whole people should turn out this year and give great material, technical and labour aid to the agricultural front.

The basic way of radically boosting grain production in future lies in the thorough implementation of the five-point policy of nature remaking put forward by the Party at the 12th Plenary Meeting of its Fifth Central Committee. This year we should step up irrigation works on non-paddyfields, build terraced fields in a big way and energetically carry out land rezoning, land amelioration and river improvement in an all-mass movement and thus lay the solid foundation for reaching the 10 million-ton goal of grain production in the near future.

Fast development of fisheries is an important task for raising the people's living standard higher.

Now the marine conditions of our country are undergoing a change very favourable to the development of fisheries. We should develop fisheries to a new height by dedicating great efforts to the fishing front this year. In this domain, a scientific fishing system should be established, active fishing operations launched to catch more fish, and fish processing improved, so that the demand of the working people for fish is fully met.

The task is to consolidate the fishing bases and further modernize the material and technical means of fisheries in order to radically increase fish production. Especially, a wide variety of modern fishing implements should be produced in large quantities and many fishing boats built. The shipyards should be expanded and their capacities increased to build a large number of over 10,000-ton factory ships and 3,750-ton stern-netting trawlers and turn out many small and medium fishing boats including those of 450-ton capacity.

The guidance of the economy and the management of enterprises should be improved and the struggle for increased production and economy be further intensified. In all domains and at all units of the national economy, political work and the work of economic organization should be conducted meticulously as required by the Taean work system and the economy managed with utmost care to save fuel, raw and other materials to the maximum, lower the consumption of materials per product and turn out more with the equipment, materials and labour force on hand to cut the production costs by over two per cent lower than planned. It is of particular importance to intensify the struggle for economizing in electricity. Active measures should be taken in all fields to thoroughly eliminate the waste of electricity and cut the power consumption per product, and an all-mass movement be vigorously waged for economy of electricity.

We should continue to energetically carry on the three revolutions for successful fulfilment of the revolutionary tasks confronting us this year. Basing ourselves on the achievements already made in the three revolutions, we should further deepen and develop the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, and actively enlist the inexhaustible energy and creative ingenuity of the masses to bring about a new upswing in all domains of revolution and construction.

The situation of our country remains strained due to the moves of the US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique to ignite a new war. Inasmuch as the enemy persists in his aggressive manoeuvres, the entire people should always keep themselves on the alert without slackening the revolutionary vigilance in the least. The officers and men of the People's Army and the People's Security Forces should further increase the combat preparedness and fighting capacity of their units through untiring combat and political training and firmly guard the posts of the fatherland.

We have seen out one more year and are seeing in a New Year with the cause of national reunification left unaccomplished. It is the greatest and cherished national desire of the entire Korean people to reunify their divided country at the earliest possible date, and this poses itself as an ever more burning demand as years go by and time flows.

Last year, the people and patriotic democrats in south Korea fought unyieldingly for

social democracy in spite of the continued fascist repression by the puppet ruling clique, and our 600,000 nationals in Japan and other overseas compatriots of ours, too, actively waged the struggle for exposing and denouncing the crimes of the south Korean puppet clique against the nation and expediting the independent, peaceful reunification of the homeland.

In the New Year the entire people of north and south Korea and all the Koreans abroad should pool their strength and closely unite on the principle of great national unity, and wage with added vigour the struggle for independent, peaceful reunification of the country, the common cause of the nation.

For the accomplishment of the historic cause of national reunification it is very important to strengthen unity and solidarity with the revolutionary people of the world, Last year, thanks to the correct foreign policy and brisk external activities of our Party and the Government of our Republic, our solidarity with the peoples of the third world was further strengthened, and a powerful solidarity movement supporting our people's cause of national reunification was staged in all parts of the world. The Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo in last August expressed firm solidarity for our people's cause of national reunification and adopted a resolution in full accord with our Party's policy for reunification. And solidarity committees for supporting the reunification of Korea were formed in a large number of countries on all continents including the third world states and Japan, France, Belgium and the United States, and loud voices manifesting solidarity with the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy came from all parts of the world. We are very glad to note that the solidarity movement supporting and encouraging us in our cause of national reunification is gaining strength every day among the progressive people of the world.

Seeing in the New Year, I, on behalf of the entire Korean people, extend warm congratulations and greetings to the progressive people and friends the world over who offer strong support and encouragement to our revolutionary cause.

This year, too, we will strive hard to strengthen unity and solidarity with the peoples of socialist and third world countries and other progressive people of the world. We should thus call forth louder voices of international solidarity to thwart and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists within and without and to support the struggle of the south Korean people against fascism and for democracy, and compel the United States to comply with our just proposal to sign a peace agreement, so that a more favourable phase will be opened up for independent, peaceful reunification of our country.

The revolutionary tasks facing us this year are very honourable and worthy fighting tasks. As long as we have the wise leadership of our Party and our people are firmly armed with the Juche idea, we are bound to win a brilliant victory in this year's revolutionary struggle too.

Let us all unite closely around the Central Committee of the Party under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, and fight on more vigorously for a greater victory in socialist construction and for the hastening of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Richest Harvest, Magnificent Goal

We won a great victory on the agricultural front last year under the bright rays of the great rural theses; we produced more than 8 million tons of grain, the richest harvest since the birth of our Republic.

The yield of all crops including rice, maize, bean and potato was very high all over the country from plain areas on the east and west coasts to in-between and mountain areas and northern inland plateaus.

As against 1975, the per-*chongbo* yield of rice increased by an average of 0.7 to more than 1 ton and maize by 0.6 to more than 1.2 tons in the leading agricultural provinces, South and North Hwanghae Provinces and South Pyongan Province, and almost all other provinces.

The richest harvest ever in the history of our country once again showed the world the tremendous advantages of our system of socialist agriculture which is developing steadily at a high rate, never stagnating or standing still.

At a time when many capitalist countries failed in farming under the influence of the cold front, we produced more than 8 million tons of grain.

It was another victory won by our Party and people in the socialist construction and further raised our people's living standards and their national and revolutionary pride. It also demonstrated graphically the might of our agriculture on a firm scientific and technical footing which is in the process of industrialization and modernization and proved clearly that our countryside is moving ahead confidently towards a brighter future.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"From old times it has been said that you are called rich only when your rice-chest is full and your rice jar filled to overflowing. Now the rice-chests will be filled to overflowing everywhere in our country. This means that our country has become rich and the people will be better off."

As a result of the great success in last year's agricultural production, our national granary was filled to overflowing and a solid base laid for a better progress in the country's socialist construction as a whole and a greater improvement in the nation's economic life and for the attainment of a higher goal of grain production.

We had had a bumper crop every year and reaped the richest harvest in the history of our country last year.

This is neither the doing of the heaven nor the favour of the earth. The cold front seriously affected our country, too, and the weather was the worst with our agricultural production—a long spell of drought, downpours, unseasonable cold, snow and frost.

The richest-ever harvest in our country was entirely attributable to the great rural theses and Juche farming methods worked out by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the brilliant fruition of his constant, energetic guidance and deep concern for the development of our agriculture.

The great leader defined the agricultural front as one of the main fronts last year and paid primary attention to farming. He convened the National Conference of Agricultural Activists and energetically called upon all the agricultural working people and other people to strive once again to capture the height of 8 million tons of grain.

Despite the claims of a busy life in guiding the revolution and construction he made endless trips to different farms in the country from Chaeryong, Hwangju and other plain areas to Kaechon, Anju, Nyongbyon and other in-between and mountain areas for the careful guidance of farming.

He promptly calculated the serious influence of the cold front on agricultural pro-

duction and clearly indicated scientific ways to protect crops from it, and took necessary material and technical measures in advance.

He carefully guided our peasants to fully meet the requirements of the Juche farming methods, observing the principle of the right crop on the right soil and the right crop at the right time, planting cold-bed rice seedlings and humus-potted maize seedlings, improving the cold and damp land and thoroughly establishing a scientific fertilizing system.

According to the agriculture first policy he had already put forward, the great leader made the whole Party and the whole country direct their efforts to agricultural production and mightily support the agricultural front on an unprecedentedly big scale.

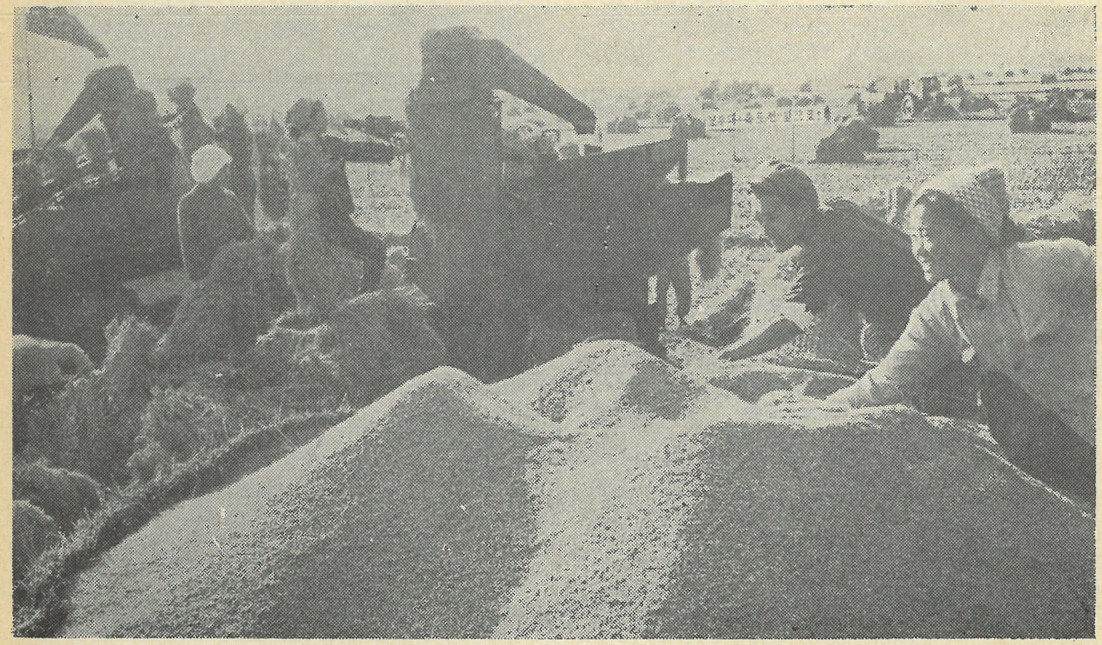
Last year's great victory on the agricultural front was unthinkable apart from the untiring physical and mental efforts of the great leader who brightly lights up the path for our socialist countryside and works out new measures one after another for the strengthening and development of our socialist agricultural system through his ceaseless thinking and pursuit.

Today rice-chests are full and rice jars are filled to overflowing everywhere in our country. Our agricultural working people and all other people are boundlessly grateful to the great leader for having made our countryside a happy and rich socialist one and enabled them to reap a bumper crop every year, and have deep faith in him.

Not content with the great victory and success in last year's agricultural production, our people are now full of a firm determination to attain a new, higher grain production goal, upholding the decision of the 12th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Party Central Committee.

At the Plenary Meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth the five-point nature-remaking policy which will mark another milestone in our agricultural development.

Threshing is done in good time



The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The five-point policy for the remaking of nature is: first, to complete the irrigation of non-paddy fields; secondly, to build terraced fields; thirdly, to carry out land rezoning and soil improvement; fourthly, to conduct afforestation and water conservancy; and fifthly, to reclaim the tideland."

The five-point nature-remaking policy is a grand blueprint designed to bring about a fresh revolutionary upswing in our agricultural production and rural construction and our socialist construction as a whole.

It is a most revolutionary and scientific policy which correctly reflects the need of developing our agricultural production more speedily and its feasibility and makes it possible to attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain ahead of the set time.

It is also a great policy of struggle for socialist rural construction which renders it possible to develop our agriculture steadily at a high rate on a more stable and firmer basis by further strengthening the material and technical foundation of our agriculture to overcome any bad natural-climatic conditions.

It will enable us to increase markedly our agricultural production by introducing irrigation in dry fields in in-between and mountain areas on a full scale, relying on the solid foundation of agricultural production, the perfect Juche irrigation system, and by completely solving the problem of irrigation in rice and dry-field crop cultivation.

It is an important political task to successfully carry out the tasks of the technical revolution as set by the rural theses and liberate the peasants even from the fetters of nature, and thus make them live a more independent and creative life.

The five-point nature-remaking policy put forward at the 12th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Party Central Committee shows glaringly the wise guidance and uncommon revolutionary sweep of the great leader who sees promptly with scientific precision the demand of the developing revolution and the ripe problems presented by life and leads the whole Party and the entire people to meet the demand and solve the problems and win fresh victories; and it is another fine example of his revolutionary leadership art of steadily advancing our revolution and construction, actively warding off the destructive influence of the cold front sweeping the world.

The great leader stressed that what was most important in implementing the nature-remaking policy was to wage a powerful all-people movement once again to introduce irrigation in 400,000 *chongbo* of dry fields in the near future, build 150,000-200,000 *chongbo* of terraced fields, obtain 100,000 *chongbo* of new lands, conduct afforestation and water conservancy to protect crops from downpours and reclaim the tideland.

The five-point nature-remaking policy set forth by the great leader firmly grips the hearts of our people for its great importance in our revolution and construction and for its correctness.

The agricultural working people and other people of our country have turned out as one in implementing the decision of the October 1976 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee and are working miracles and innovations everywhere and steadily expanding their labour results, in the spirit and stamina which they displayed in enlarging the irrigated area to 1,000,000 *chongbo* according to the decision of the September 1958 Plenary Meeting.

Our people will attain without fail the goal of 10 million tons of grain by displaying peerless devotion and mass heroism in the struggle to carry out successfully the five-point nature-remaking policy set forth by the great leader.

Kim Mun Sok

Main Feature of Revolutionary Theory and Strategy and Tactics of Juche (2)

The revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of Juche are quite creative and potent for revolution and construction because of their main feature.

Their creativeness and potence lie, firstly, in that they made the deepest and most scientific clarification of the essence of the revolution and its main cause and purpose for the first time in history.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In a word, all the revolutionary struggles aim to attain freedom from either class or national subjugation; they are struggles of the people in defence of their independence. Our struggle for the building of socialism and communism, too, is, in the long run, to enable the people to extricate themselves from many forms of subjugation and lead independent and creative lives as masters of nature and society." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 258.)

The revolutionary theory centring the working masses in its evolution sees the main cause of the revolution in the violation of people's independence.

Independence is the most characteristic feature of man which makes him distinct from animal; and it is the main factor determining the value of man as a social being. Therefore, for man independence is a socio-political life which is more precious than physical life. It is just because man is a social being with independence as his life and soul that he wages a revolutionary struggle instead of keeping himself alive in slavery.

The revolutionary theory which sees the cause of the revolution in the violation of man's independence clarified for the first time the root cause of the revolution and elucidated that the revolution breaks out and wins first not in the highly-developed capitalist countries but in the backward capitalist countries and colonial and semi-colonial countries where exploitation and oppression are extremely harsh.

The revolutionary theory centring the working masses in its evolution sees it as the main purpose of the revolution to enable people to free themselves from national or class subjugation and defend their independence and, further, to attain freedom from all forms of subjugation and lead independent and creative lives as masters of nature and society.

Developing productive forces or transforming the relations of production is, after all, not for its own sake but for people.

The great theoretical and practical importance of the theory on the main cause and purpose of revolution—a theory centring the toiling masses in its evolution—lies, first, in that it made a new elucidation of the essence of the revolution as a struggle to champion independence, and cleared up the truth that revolution continues as long as there remain

the factors restraining people's independence and the historical necessity of continuing with revolution to unfetter people from the leftovers of the old society even after the establishment of the socialist system. This theory is an outstanding theory which clarified the common essence and cause of the revolution to transform the social system and the revolution carried out after the establishment of the socialist system and laid down the most universal principles of revolution.

Another theoretical and practical significance lies in that it explains all problems arising from revolution and construction from the standpoint of freeing the masses of the working people from all sorts of subjugation and providing them with independent and creative lives, and thus makes itself scientific and revolutionary and turns itself into a possession of the masses themselves.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We proposed the three major tasks of the technical revolution as our goal in emancipating our people from arduous labour; we did this instead of merely referring in general terms to the development of heavy industry or light industry. This clearly testifies to our Party's consistent standpoint that economic construction or technical revolution should not be designed for its own sake but should serve as the means to provide the people with fruitful lives as the masters of the state and society." (Ibid., p. 261.)

Only when we explain all questions arising from revolution and construction from the viewpoint that they should serve as a means to free the working masses from all forms of subjugation and provide them with independent and creative lives, we can make a most correct elucidation of them, fully reflecting their demands and aspiration, and get them to participate in the struggle for their settlement with a high sense of responsibility as the master.

All the revolutionary theories of the great leader and our Party's policies, their embodiment, are the most scientific, revolutionary and potent ones which firmly grip the hearts of the masses, because they view all things as a means to provide the working masses with independent and creative lives.

The creativeness and potence of the revolutionary theory centring the masses of the working people in its evolution and the strategy and tactics of revolution based on their role lie, secondly, in that they are an active and original revolutionary theory and a strategy and tactics which make it possible to enhance the role of the working masses as masters of revolution and construction and positively carry out the revolutionary tasks, actively creating the objective conditions.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"For a revolution to take place, the subjective and objective conditions must be created. Each country's revolution should be carried out to suit specific realities in which the objective revolutionary situation is created. However, this by no means signifies that the revolution can develop or ripen by itself. It is always the case that the revolution can be advanced and brought to maturity only through hard, active struggle by revolutionaries." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, pp. 240-41.)

And he further said:

"The faster the powerful revolutionary forces are developed, the sooner the reunification of the country will be materialized, and to the contrary, the slower the revolutionary forces are fostered, the more the reunification will be delayed." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. IV, p. 87.)

Revolution is advanced by the working

masses, its master, and its objective conditions are brought to maturity by their struggle.

Therefore, in order to lead revolution to victory, it is necessary to revolutionize and organize the toiling masses to build up strong revolutionary forces and create the objective conditions, relying on their positive and active role, instead of waiting for the objective conditions to ripen.

The theory and strategic and tactical principle on pushing forward revolution and construction actively by raising the role of the working masses show a new way to hasten the victory of revolution, actively creating the objective conditions.

The revolutionary theories and strategies and tactics advanced by the great leader are all based on the stand and principle of enhancing the role of the masses of the working people to the maximum to push ahead actively with revolution and construction.

We can find such fine examples in the great leader's theory and policy of continuously accumulating and expanding the revolutionary forces through active struggle while protecting them from the enemy suppression, his theory and policy of building up the main force with the workers and peasants and forming a broad anti-imperialist national united front embracing people of all strata, his theory and policy of defeating the imperialist forces of aggression in combination of the organized armed struggle by the standing revolutionary armed forces with the all-people resistance, and his theory and policy of realizing the socialist transformation of agriculture when the peasants badly need it and the strong revolutionary forces are prepared though the level of the development of productive forces and techniques is comparatively low.

What takes an important place in the revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics on raising the role of the working masses to actively push forward revolution and construction is the great leader's theory and policy of making people more powerful, more independent and creative.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...what is most important in the development of society is training people to be more dynamic; in order to powerfully push ahead with the revolution and construction, top priority should be given to the work with men, that is, to the work of remoulding men." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. VI, p. 261.)

The theory on giving top priority to work with men and training people to be more powerful is an original theory which provides the key to hasten actively the victory in revolution and construction and expedite social progress to the maximum by putting into reality the principle of the Juche idea that man is master of all things and the main factor deciding everything and his ideological consciousness decides his value and controls all his activities.

The great leader's theory and policy of energetically carrying out the technical and cultural revolutions, while giving priority to the ideological revolution, and his theory and policy of giving education priority over all other work are great theories and policies which showed the way to train the masses of the working people to be more powerful and enhance their role to push ahead with revolution and construction to the maximum.

As you have seen above, the great leader's revolutionary theory and strategy and tactics of Juche are indeed an encyclopedia of revolution and construction illumining the path ahead of our people and a militant banner firmly guaranteeing the final victory of the revolutionary cause.

(The End)

Li Song Jun

Defining Maize as King of Dry-field Grain Crops

Last year our agricultural working people did farming well and gathered the richest harvest—over eight million tons of grain—ever since the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This was an unprecedented innovation.

We reaped a bountiful harvest of rice, maize, bean, potato, industrial crops, fruits and vegetables. In particular, we brought about a sharp increase in maize output.

The Kindung Plain in Hwangju, the Mirudung Plain in Shingye and other in-between and mountain areas increased the per-*chongbo* maize yield by 0.6-1.2-odd tons on an average.

This great change in maize cultivation is the result of the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who is always deeply interested in solving the agricultural problem; it is the brilliant fruition of the scientific maize farming method worked out by him.

"MAIZE IS KING OF DRY-FIELD GRAIN CROPS"

The great leader has always attached great importance to maize farming.

He gave his on-the-spot guidance to rural villages of the country from mountain to plain regions in the postwar period when, everything destroyed by the war, the food situation was very difficult. In the course, he confirmed that maize was the best of all the dry-field grain crops and found in maize farming a key to the solution of the food question.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Maize, of all dry-field grain crops, is especially high-yielding. The Party organizations and government bodies should pay close attention to the expansion of the area under maize."

At the Party conference of Kaechon county, South Pyongan Province, held in February 1956, the great leader put forward the slogan of "Maize Is King of Dry-field Grain Crops" and instructed to expand maize cultivation on a large scale as required by the terrain of the county. At the Third Congress of our Party he set forth a programme task of increasing the nation's area sown to maize to 500,000 *chongbo* during the Five-Year Plan period.

He said that "rotation" and "fallow" do not fit at all our country where the arable land is limited and that maize is king of dry-field grain crops and maize cultivation offers a key to an increase in dry-field grain output in our country, and stressed once again that we should strictly execute the Party's policy without the slightest vacillation.

In accordance with the great leader's teaching, in 1957 our maize fields expanded to over 600,000 *chongbo*, exceeding the 500,000-*chongbo* mark, and its per-*chongbo* output more than doubled as against the pre-liberation days. With the expansion of the area under maize, the application of an increasing amount of fertilizers and the development of strain production, the great leader set forth a programme task of bringing about a sharp boost in grain production by making a maize "green revolution."

One summer, during the fatherly leader's on-the-spot guidance to a rural district a violent typhoon blew all the night through. For this he could not sleep. He fully understood how maize crops were growing in the district, called scientists and taught them again the Juche method of evolving species adapted to the climatic conditions of our country in which heavy rains fall and strong typhoons blow in July and August.

One day, when the scientists were working to find a new method of producing species, he called agricultural functionaries and the scientists and asked them in detail about the result of their research.

The great leader listened attentively to what the scientists said about the knotty pro-

blems in strain production and was lost in deep thought for a while. And he stressed that in the research of maize more attention should be paid to the raise of the per-unit area yield than to that of the per-plant yield, saying that if we produced the early-ripening maize strains whose ears are small and which are short, planted them closely in each *pyong* and prevented sterile maize from growing, we could gather much better harvest than planting sparsely the maize strains which are tall and whose ears are big.

The fatherly leader's teaching gave them fresh wisdom, strength, courage and inexhaustible creative energy as if a floodgate released a huge body of locked-up water.

They came out of narrow confines and poured their wisdom and energy into their research to find pure strains and produce hybrids by an entirely new method and in a bold and big way in a wider range.

In the course, they produced many maize hybrids which do not yield sterile maize even when closely planted and are much better than natural species and made a report of loyalty to the great leader.

CONSTANT GUIDANCE AND SOLICITUDE

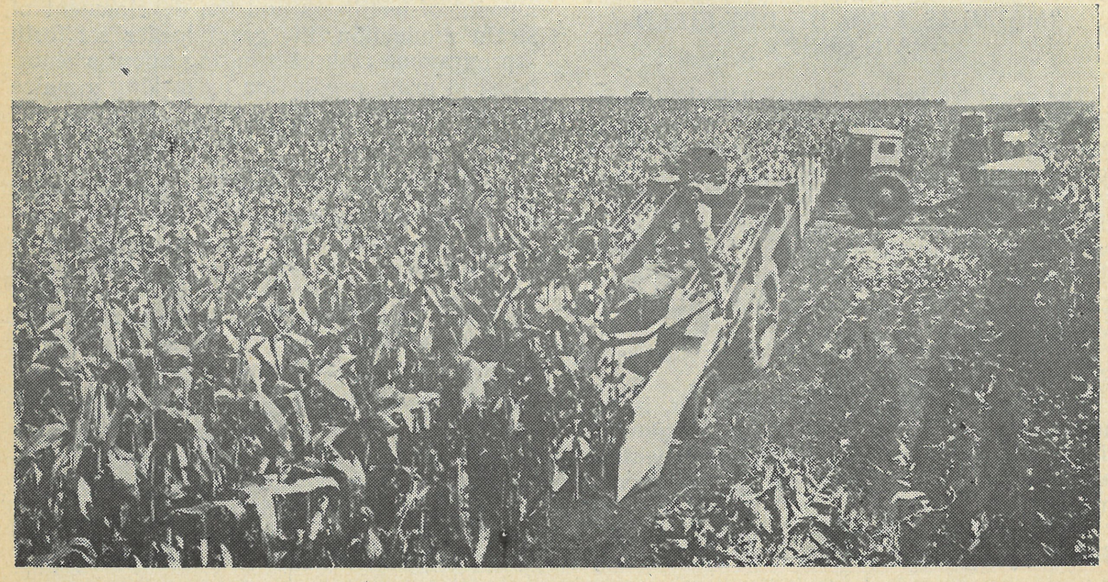
Everything in the scientific maize farming—production of hybrids, close-planting, raising of humus-potted seedlings and application of fertilizers—is closely associated with the careful guidance and deep concern of the fatherly leader.

The great leader gave his on-the-spot guidance to Kaechon county, which can be said the "home" of maize farming, on over 50 occasions, and went out to many farms in different farming conditions to understand the maize farming of the country and energetically guided it.

One autumn he visited mountainous Huchang county, acquainted himself fully with the farming there and instructed to expand the area sown to maize and introduce the first filial generation of maize. The following year he rang on the long-distance telephone and was relieved at the report that the maize crops were excellent.

One year, informed that new maize varieties planted by agricultural scientists in a maize strain testing plot yielded abundantly, the great leader put aside what he was doing and went out to the plot. He clasped the mud-stained hands of scientists one by one, highly praising them for their efforts. During his endless on-the-spot guidance in maize cultivation the fatherly leader ate an ear of maize for his meal, sitting unceremoniously on a

Maize has grown well in spite of severe drought and violent storm



Maize is harvested without loss

path between fields together with peasants, at times, and at other times he did not take his lunch, looking round maize fields all day long. Every year he got maize hybrids and raised them in the garden of his residence. He saw that strain testing plots were made in different parts of the country to systematically observe the growth of new maize varieties in various ways and sent scientists the precious data on the results of his observations.

He commanded the agricultural front in the van, understanding the farming situation of the country, saying that he would become a commander in agriculture. One day he went out to a maize hybrid plot to have a good grasp of the production of maize hybrids. He visited the strain testing plot of a coop farm and was very glad to have a full understanding of maize hybrids, and took concrete measures to plant them on a large scale.

The great leader treasures and looks after agricultural functionaries and scientists with fatherly affection.

On the first day of 1975, the fatherly leader invited an agricultural scientist, a specialist in maize, to the New Year's banquet.

The scientist had an honour of offering, on behalf of all the scientists of our country, a toast to the great leader.

The great leader recognized him, and kindly proposed a toast to fresh success in his maize research and offered the cup to him.

The fatherly leader did not forget a Party cell secretary of a rural village who, upholding the Party's slogan "Maize Is King of Dry-field Grain Crops," had done maize farming full well, and inquired after his health, calling his name. Told that he had died, he felt very sorry and showed great favours for his sons and daughters.

It was due to the great love and careful guidance and solicitude of the fatherly leader that our country can reap a rich crop every year, no matter what a long spell of drought, flood or strong storm, at a time when the world is suffering from crop failure under the influence of the cold front.

Brilliant is the future of our maize farming.

The great leader advanced the five-point nature-remaking policy at the October 1976 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The successful implementation of the policy will raise our maize farming to new heights and enable our people to attain the goal of 10,000,000 tons of grain ahead of schedule.

Kim Ho Chol

Assistance to Rural Technical Revolution—Short Cut to Solution of Rural Question

—Conversation between Rim Gi Bom, Head of the Research Institute of Agricultural Economy under the Academy of Agricultural Science and Associate Professor Pak Gi Sun, Chief of the Agronomics Chair of the National Economy Institute—

☆ ☆

Rim: Today our peasants are doing all farm operations easily and joyfully with the help of modern farm machines and agricultural chemicals. This is a wonderful reality.

Pak: You are right. Today our socialist countryside is crisscrossed with ramified irrigation networks and our peasants do farming with the help of tractors, trucks, rice-transplanters and other farm machines and agricultural chemicals. This is a radical change in the life of our peasants who had done farming with hoes and wooden plows over a long historical period.

Rim: We owe such an epochal change in our countryside entirely to the wise guidance and great concern of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who fathered the immortal Juche idea and, basing himself on the idea, has energetically guided the revolution and construction and the building of a socialist countryside.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The working class must not only lead the peasantry politically and ideologically, but also give it material, technical, cultural and financial assistance."

The great leader's original thought on assisting the countryside as set out in his socialist rural theses is a great idea which renders it possible, through the responsible working-class leadership of the peasantry, assistance of industry to agriculture and support of towns to the countryside, to push ahead vigorously with the closely related ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in the countryside, and gradually eliminate the differences between town and country and hasten the complete victory of socialism.

Assistance to the rural technical revolution is one of the most important problems in overcoming the technical lag of the countryside, gradually eliminating the differences between town and country and bringing about an early solution of the rural question by mightily promoting the rural technical revolution through the active support of the working class to the peasantry and the positive assistance of industry to agriculture.

Pak: I agree with you. The great leader made a scientific analysis of the socio-economic relations of our country and the law-given requirements of socialist construction and presented an original idea that the working-class party and state should be fully responsible for and support the rural technical revolution after the establishment of the cooperative economic system and give an overall technical assistance to the countryside particularly after the creation of the foundation of socialist industrialization.

This idea reflects most correctly the demand of the immortal Juche idea.

Rim: I am one with you in that point. The great leader's idea of bearing a full responsibility for the rural technical revolution and giving an overall assistance to it is an idea which fully meets the requirements of the Juche idea that calls for attaching greatest importance to people in viewing everything and making everything serve them. This is a great thought which makes it possible to responsibly help the peasantry, the reliable ally of the working class, to push ahead powerfully with the rural technical revolution to completely emancipate itself freed from exploitation and oppression even from arduous labour, enjoy complete social equality and lead a more independent and creative life.

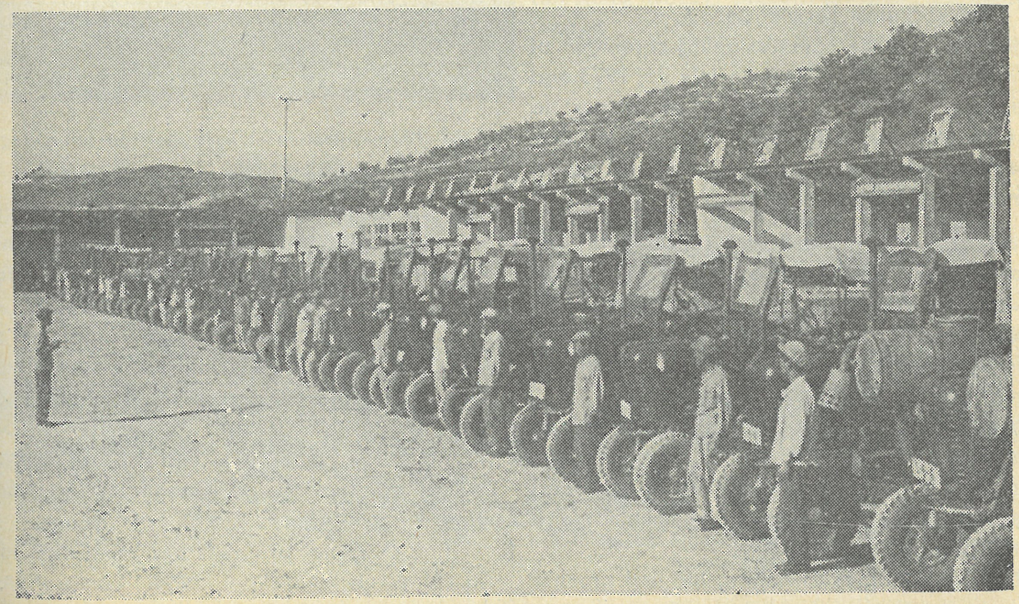
Here lie the noblest human love and brilliant thinking of the great leader who values people above everything else in the world and makes all things serve them and who sees the question of supporting the rural technical revolution not as a mere problem of technical development but as a socio-political problem of human emancipation and not as a mere problem of class alliance but as a problem of the working-class duty.

Pak: Precisely here lie the truth, greatness, revolutionary character and indestructible vitality of the great leader's idea on supporting the rural technical revolution.

Rim: The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung not only advanced the great thought on assistance to the rural technical revolution for the first time but also wisely led our people to carry it into practice.

Already in the difficult days immediately after the country's liberation the great leader worked out the far-sighted plan for supporting the rural technical revolution and started to put it into effect. Particularly after the foundation of industrialization was built and material conditions created for giving powerful assistance to the countryside, he wisely led our people to give an overall assistance to the rural technical revolution. After the completion of the country's industrialization he set it as one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution to reduce the difference between agricultural labour and industrial labour and guided us actively to promote comprehensive mechaniza-

Tractor fleets are formed everywhere for farm mechanization



tion and chemicalization of agriculture.

Relying on the powerful independent industry created, the fatherly leader guided our people to build modern and large tractor and truck plants, tractor-drawn farm machine factories, tractor accessory plants, tire and other factories in our country, which could not even make properly mediaeval small farm implements in the past, so as to mass-produce domestically all the necessary means for farm mechanization and pave the way to complete farm mechanization for themselves.

Pak: Without the powerful support of the working class and industry it is also impossible to successfully carry out irrigation, electrification and chemicalization in the countryside.

In the whole course of guiding the socialist construction, the great leader has given great importance and wise guidance to irrigation and the development of power and chemical industries.

The result was that our countryside has already completed irrigation and electrification and entered the stage of overall chemicalization.

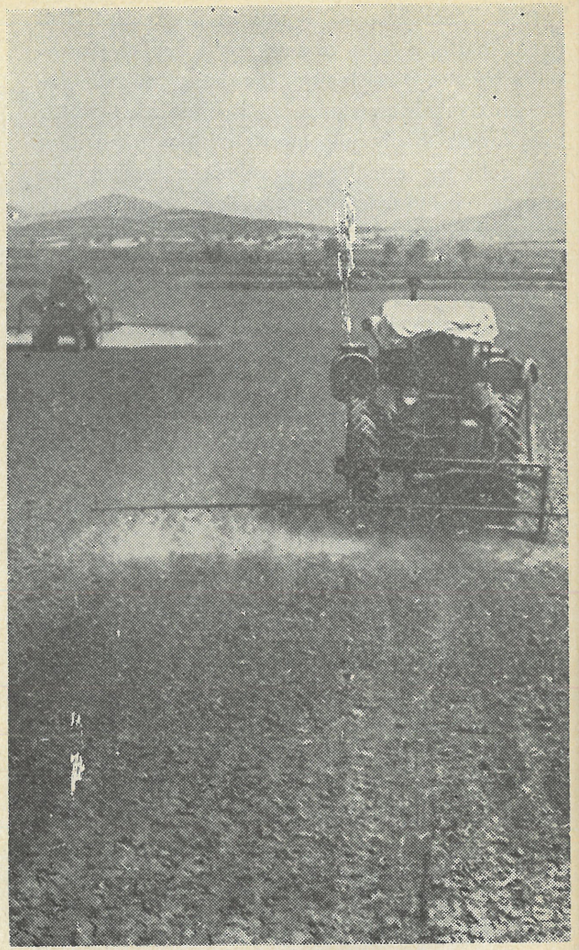
Rim: In recent years, too, the fatherly leader took new steps to further increase support to the rural technical revolution.

He attended the commissioning ceremony of the Kumsong Tractor Plant on July 26, 1973 and designated July 27 as the "day of support to the rural technical revolution." This was another expression of his deep concern for the development of agriculture.

Last year he energetically called upon the whole Party and the whole country to support the countryside and wisely guided workers in different parts to go to the rural districts to build up farm machine repair centres and repair farm machines.

Pak: Under the brilliant guidance and deep concern of the fatherly leader, our socialist countryside has undergone a great change and entered a higher stage of mechanization and chemicalization.

The completion of irrigation, the first process



Chemicalization of agriculture in full swing

of the technical reconstruction of agriculture, provided a sure guarantee for gathering a bumper harvest every year in any bad natural-climatic conditions.

Electrification has been also completed with flying colours in our countryside. As a result, our country has surpassed the advanced countries in the distribution of power establishments in the countryside and the use and consumption of electricity in agricultural production.

Rim: A signal progress has been also made in farm mechanization. Now comprehensive mechanization is in full swing in our countryside.

Overall chemicalization of agriculture is now in progress. Large quantities of chemical fertilizers are applied and their qualitative composition has improved. The thorough establishment of a scientific fertilizing system has made chemical fertilizers highly effective.

Our agriculture is now in the process of industrialization and modernization and our peasants do farming with the help of machines, chemicals and electricity. This is a wonder.

Such powerful support to the rural technical revolution was a main factor in the richest harvest in our history—more than 8 million tons of grain—which we reaped last year, even under the seriously harmful influence of the cold front.

Pak: Radiant is the future of us who have ushered in a new era in which we do farming with the help of machines and chemicals under the intelligent guidance of the great leader.

In the near future, the number of tractors for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land will reach 10-12.

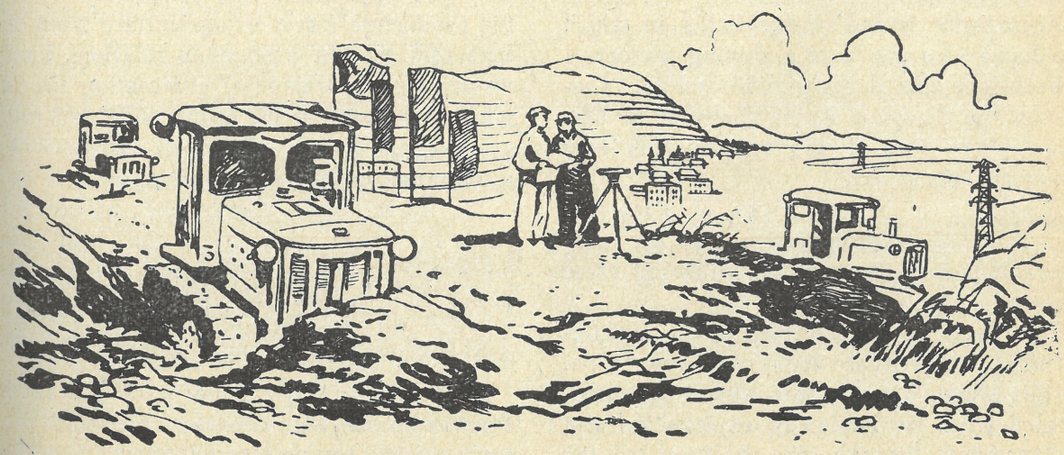
More chemical fertilizers will be applied and their effectiveness increase greatly. Large quantities of agricultural chemicals and highly effective herbicides will be supplied to the countryside.

Comprehensive farm mechanization and chemicalization will reduce labour investment in each *chongbo* of paddy field to 60 to 80 man-days and non-paddy field to 20 to 30 man-days on an average in the near future, so that one peasant will cultivate 5 to 6 *chongbo* of paddy field or 8 to 10 *chongbo* of non-paddy field and an eight-hour work day be introduced in agriculture as in industry.

This is our future socialist countryside, where difficult and hard labour will completely disappear, which will be another great wonder in our country.

Rim: The day is not far off when the difference between agricultural labour and industrial labour will disappear and machines and agricultural chemicals will do all arduous work for people.

Pak: You are right. Under the wise guidance of the great leader our people will bring about a new leap forward in socialist rural construction by pushing ahead more vigorously with the rural technical revolution and attain without fail the goal of 10 million tons of grain by thoroughly carrying out the five-point nature-remaking policy advanced by the fatherly leader.



"Universal Principles for Complete Solution of the Rural Question"

Speech of Qaobi Benni Johnson, Head of the Government Delegation of the Republic of Togo, at the "International Scientific Seminar on the Juche Idea" Held in the Capital of Madagascar (Gist)

I will give a short account of the rural economic side of the Juche idea.

As President Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, has taught, the Juche idea is a concept that the masses of the people are the master of revolution and construction and they also provide the driving power of revolution and construction. This concept means that in order to hew out their destiny, independent people must use all their internal potentialities.

The Juche idea also teaches that in order to maintain and uphold political and economic independence, people must be self-reliant in guarding themselves.

I would like to tell you about the realization of the Juche idea in Korea, the "land of morning calm."

Agriculture is one of the fields in which the Juche idea has won a shining victory.

President Kim Il Sung published the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" in 1964. I will analyze this very important document.

According to the teachings of President Kim Il Sung, a correct solution of the rural question passes through the following three stages:

The first stage is the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution. In this stage, the peasants should be emancipated from the landlords' exploitation and enslavement through the abolition of the backward feudal landownership in the countryside.

In Korea this very important problem was solved by the method of confiscating the landlords' land without compensation and distributing it free among the peasants.

This meant the solution of one of the difficult problems arising from the rural question in the third world countries. The land came into possession of the tillers according to this measure.

The second stage is the stage of the socialist revolution. In this stage, agricultural cooperation is realized.

In this stage the peasant and agricultural questions lie in emancipating the peasantry once and for all from all forms of exploitation and oppression and completely freeing the productive forces of agriculture from the fetters of the old production relations based on private ownership, by eliminating the capitalist elements in the countryside and reorganizing the individual peasant economy into a socialist collective economy.

The agricultural cooperative economy is unquestionably superior to the individual peasant economy. Cooperation enables the peasants to jointly use their means of production and properly utilize the land, dykes and irrigation, power and other facilities.

Cooperation is particularly important in the third world countries which should properly use the means of production.

The third stage comes after the establishment of the socialist system.

President Kim Il Sung clarified how the rural work should be done and how the rural economy developed after the victory of the socialist system.

After the triumph of the revolution and the establishment of the socialist system in town and country the rural question presents itself in a fundamentally different light from that in the preceding period.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Under socialism the peasant and agricultural questions consist in developing the productive forces of agriculture to a high level, in making the peasants well off, abolishing the backwardness of the countryside left over by the exploiter society, and gradually eliminating the distinctions between town and country, on the basis of the steady consolidation of the socialist system established in the countryside."

For the right solution of the rural question it is necessary gradually to eliminate the distinctions between town and country.

Town and country must rest on the same base to make the rural and urban population live in the same conditions.

President Kim Il Sung said about the basic principles to be observed in the rural work for the successful solution of the peasant and agricultural questions:

"First, the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions should be thoroughly carried out in the rural areas;

"Second, the working-class leadership of the peasantry, the assistance of industry to agriculture, and the support of the towns to the countryside should be strengthened in every way;

"Third, the guidance and management of agriculture should be brought continuously to approach the advanced level of enterprise management of industry, the bonds between all-people property and co-operative property should be strengthened, and co-operative property should be steadily brought closer to property of the whole people."

The lag of the farm villages behind the towns finds expression, first of all, in the fact that agriculture has a weaker material and technical foundation than industry, that the cultural level of the rural population is lower than that of the urban dwellers, and that the peasants are behind the workers in their ideological consciousness.

Needless to say, this lag is a legacy of the old society, and it continues to remain under socialism mainly because of the level of development of industry and towns.

The aim of building socialism and communism is, in the final analysis, to ensure a happy life to the people and to satisfy fully their steadily growing material and cultural needs.

The technical revolution in the rural areas consists of developing the agricultural productive forces to a high level, bringing abundance to the peasants and freeing them from heavy labour, by equipping agriculture with modern machinery and technology and extensively introducing the achievements of agricultural science.

The fundamental aim of the cultural revolution in the countryside is to elevate the peasants' level of general knowledge and technology.

Carrying out the ideological revolution in the countryside means overcoming the survivals of old ideas among the peasants and equipping them with progressive ideas of the working class, with communist ideas.

The principal method of education of the masses under socialism is the method of influencing people through positive examples.

Korea's experience has shown that this method is the most effective way of educating the masses.

The victory of the Juche idea in the Korean countryside finds expression also in the assistance to the countryside. In Korea the state's support to the countryside reaches colossal proportions.

Appropriations for the development of the rural economy and the cultural construction of the countryside accounted for 15.8 per cent of the state's total capital investments in the national economy from 1959 to 1963. Moreover, the state loaned to the cooperative farms a huge amount of money, a large part of which was written off.

Every year industry produced and supplied to the rural areas increasing quantities of farm machines, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, building materials and various consumer goods.

From the outset of agricultural cooperation, the Workers' Party of Korea has paid special attention to improving the state guidance of the cooperative farms.

The Party constantly revised the system and methods of guidance in accordance with the changing circumstances and conditions.

In 1961 it organized the county cooperative farm management committee which exercises a unified control over agro-technicians and such state enterprises serving the rural economy as farm-machine stations and farm implement factories. This system makes it possible to strengthen the state guidance of the cooperative farms.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"An important question in giving guidance to regionally dispersed work centres like those of the rural areas is to designate a certain area as the unit of unified guidance in each locality and, with it as the base, to give guidance directly to all work centres within that area."

In the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the county is a regional unit, a base for guiding the rural work and all local affairs in a direct, unified and comprehensive way.

The third world countries should be guided by the "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country" based on the Juche idea in the solution of their rural question.

Because the rural theses clarifies the universal principles for overcoming the lag of agriculture and for the complete solution of the rural question.

Honduras Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification Inaugurated

An inaugural meeting of the Honduras Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification was held recently in Honduras.

A congratulatory message to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was unanimously adopted at the inaugural meeting amid a thunderous applause of the attendants.

Present at the meeting were Chairman of the Honduras-Korea Friendship Association and many public figures, professors and personages concerned of Honduras.

At the meeting Adolfe Aguilar, professor at the Honduras National Autonomous University, was elected Chairman of the Honduras Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification. The meeting also elected the Committee's Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung giving his on-the-spot guidance to the Sangso Coop Farm, Anju county (on September 21, 1976)

THE RICHEST-EVER HARVEST IN KOREAN HISTORY

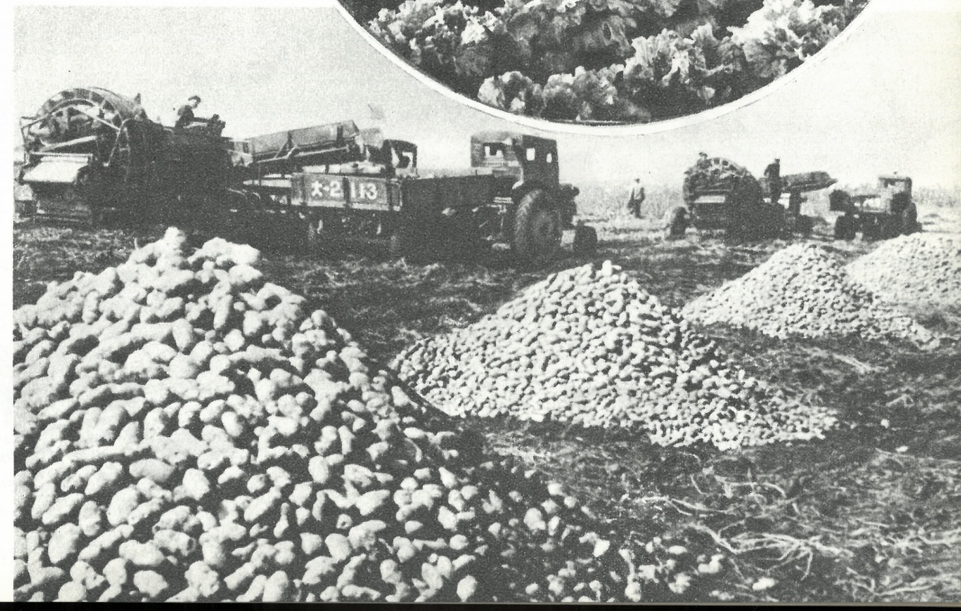
The Juche farming methods worked out by the great leader have produced a rich crop of rice

Faces of girls picking apples beam with joy over rich harvest

Agricultural working people have already started a battle to attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain ahead of schedule

Sprinkler irrigation has yielded a plenteous harvest to the vegetable fields, too

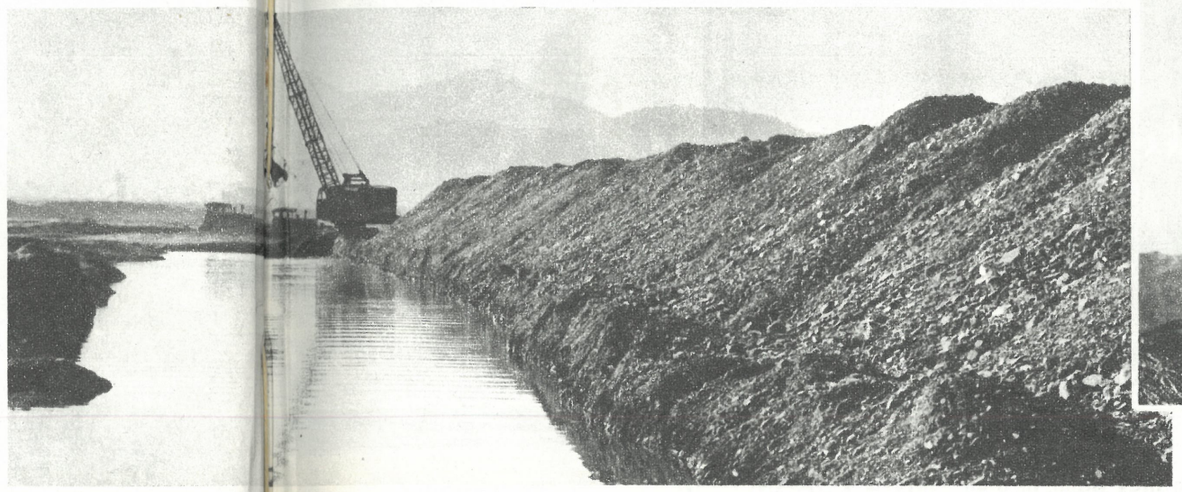
Farm No. 5 famous for its alpine farming has reaped a bountiful harvest of potato



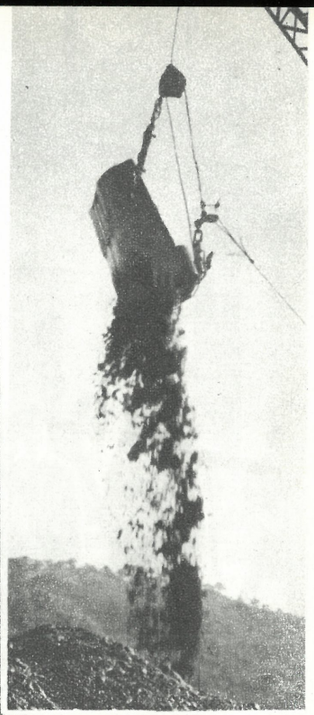
Upholding the Five-point Nature-remaking Policy

—At Kangdong County—

The five-point nature-remaking policy is explained to agricultural working people on their work site

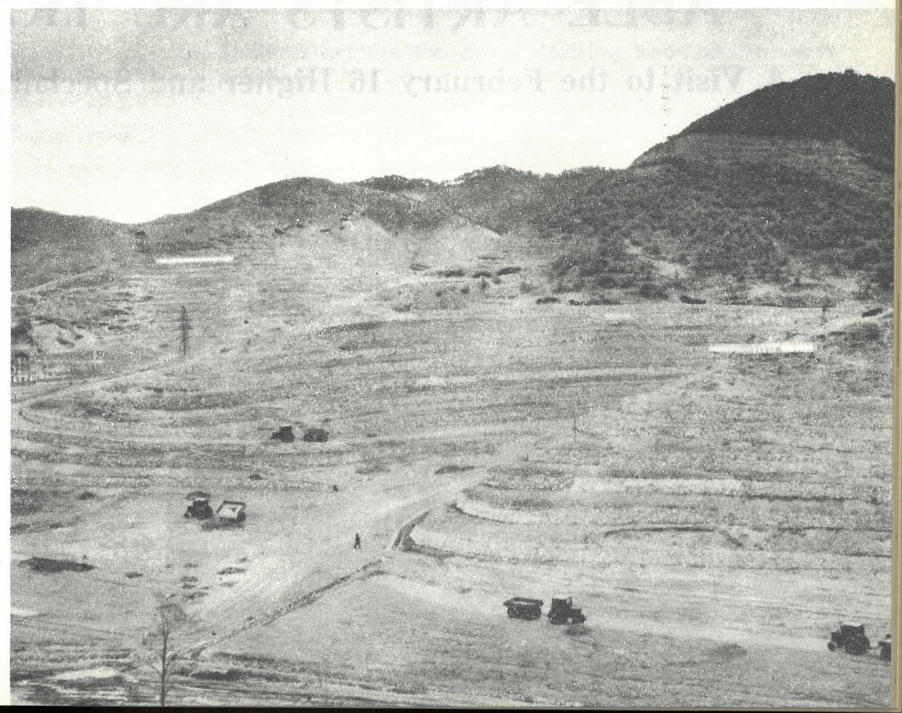


River improvement project is afoot to protect farmland and crops from downpours



Land rezoning is conducted at a lightning speed

Terraced fields are built through a powerful speed campaign



Though they differ in their subjects of special study, their goal is one—to develop Korean arts

ABLE ARTISTS ARE TRAINED

—A Visit to the February 16 Higher and Specialized Art School—

Students study the great leader's revolutionary literary and art thought

Students acquire the art of drawing traditional Korean paintings

Teachers discuss how to teach national music better to students

Students learn the Juche vocalization

After school

Promising students

Students perfect movements of Korean dance

PAEKSOK-RI PERVADED WITH CHONGSAN-RI SPIRIT

There nestles a village on the Chaeryong-gang River flowing through the vast Namuri Plain into the West Sea. This village is flanked with Mt. Kajae-san planted with various fruit trees. It is the Paeksok Coop Farm village, Sinchon county, South Hwanghae Province.

It is an ordinary village which is to be seen everywhere in our country.

Today the Paeksok-ri people fondly recollect the wise guidance and warm care of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who has built their village into a socialist modern one good to live in, and enabled them to live a happy life.

One day in December 1960, Chairman Ryu Ung Ryol of the Management Board of the Paeksok Coop Farm, and some farm management workers and farmers returned to their farm from a conference of agricultural functionaries in South Hwanghae Province held in the presence of the great leader. They were all still excited with boundless joy over having the greatest honour of seeing the fatherly leader whom they had always longed to see and receiving his precious teachings.

First they informed the farmers of the glad news that the fatherly leader had said that he would never fail to visit their farm though busy.

At the conference the respected and beloved leader asked who came from Paeksok-ri, got a detailed report on that year's farming and kindly inquired about preparations for the coming year's farming.

The fatherly leader highly praised the Paeksok Coop Farm, saying that it had done a lot of work, and stated encouragingly that it should take the lead in the drive for an increase of one million tons in grain output as set by the Party and clearly showed it its way.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The consistent mass line of our Party is to serve the popular masses faithfully, to go among the masses to educate, transform and unite them, as well as to draw courage and wisdom from them and mobilize the broad masses for carrying out the tasks of revolution."

In the course of his historic on-the-spot guidance in Chongsan-ri, Kangso county, in February 1960, the great leader created the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, which represent the principle and method of mass guidance. In order to spread the great spirit and method throughout the country, he visited different parts of the country and gave his on-the-spot guidance day and night.

Despite the claims of a busy life in guiding the state cares, the fatherly leader visited Paeksok-ri as he had promised at the conference.

The great leader said that farmers were teachers in farming and told the farm functionaries to go to the fields to work with farmers and learn from them and teach them, giving careful guidance in farming. He took farmers to the fields where maize crops were growing attractively well or autumn fields rolling with golden ears of rice and discussed with them the land rezoning, the method of improving strains, the establishment of a scientific fertilizing system and other work of the farm.

The fatherly leader called at Paeksok-ri more than 10 times to give guidance in its farming.

Regarding this as their greatest pride and happiness, the Paeksok-ri people worked heart and soul to apply actively the Juche farming methods as taught by the great leader.

Chairman of the management board goes to a workteam to acquaint himself with its work

Farm's leading personnel—chairman of the management board, chief agronomist and workteam heads—acquired the revolutionary method of work and popular style of work of the great leader who always finds himself among people and shares joys and sorrows with them, and put them into practice.

They spent almost all their time with farmers in the fields.

In the busy farming seasons such as rice-planting, weeding and harvesting seasons, they went to the fields earlier than farmers to work.

They always worked with zeal, full of energy, and set farmers a good example by their deeds. They explained and brought home to the farmers the Party policies and guided them to carry out their revolutionary tasks by themselves, giving full scope to their creative zeal.

Farm management personnel went down to workteams to discuss the organization of production and labour allotment with heads of workteams and sub-workteams and led them to grasp in good time the main link in the chain of work and concentrate efforts on it.

Consequently, the planning level in the management of the coop farm rose as never before and all efforts were concentrated on farming. Labour administration was improved and the socialist principle of distribution observed strictly.

The Paeksok-ri people showed their boundless loyalty to the great leader through their practical struggle.

Through their energetic efforts to implement thoroughly the on-the-spot teachings of the great leader, they planted in a few years an orchard of over 100 *chongbo* in hills which had remained useless.

They remade all fields for the introduction of mechanization. They pushed ahead vigorously with comprehensive farm mechanization, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

For a little more than 15 years, Paeksok-ri's grain output increased 2.8 times, meat 5.6 times, fruit 35 times, vegetable 21.5 times and cocoon 3 times, and its average per-household income 3 times in grain and 10 times in money.

Today the Paeksok-ri people do farming with the help of tractors, the number of which is more than 6 for every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land, and different kinds of tractor-drawn farm machines and various chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and herbicides.

They turned out good strains of their main grain crops, rice and maize, and other crops adapted to the weather and soil of their farm and established and perfected a scientific fertilizing system to suit its soil.

Farmers there who thought that only specialists and technicians could handle machines, are now operating freely tractors and trucks and have a rich knowledge of agricultural science and technology.

During this period, the farm's agronomists and assistant agronomists increased 48 times.

Because it applied the great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method, and implemented the on-the-spot teachings of the fatherly leader, it could reap bumper harvest every year, overcoming severe cold and drought and violent typhoons. Last year it reaped a record harvest during the existence of the Namuri Plain. In spite of the capricious weather which came under the influence of the cold front, it increased its per-*chongbo* rice output by 1.048 tons and maize by 1.15 tons on an average.

A change has taken place in farmers' life and their qualities.

Water service has already been completed and the work is promoted vigorously to introduce TV service on the farm. Every evening the palatial house of culture rings with happy songs and merry laughter.

The farmers are striving to arm themselves more firmly with the great leader's revolutionary idea, the Juche idea, working-classize and revolutionize themselves, and become Juche-type revolutionaries boundlessly faithful to the fatherly leader.

The great Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method created by the respected and beloved leader display their great vitality in Paeksok-ri as in all other places of the country. They make the Paeksok-ri people advance along the short cut to the implementation of the rural theses, a programme for building a socialist countryside.

The Paeksok-ri people owe all things in their village and all their joys and happiness to the tender-hearted fatherly leader.

They are now out as one to prepare for farming to gather a bumper harvest this year, too.

Upholding the five-point policy for grand nature-remaking advanced by the great leader at the October 1976 Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee, they, together with all other agricultural working people of our country, are striving to attain the goal of 10 million tons of grain.

Kwon Ha Shik

Management personnel frequently go out to fields for doing farming well this year

True Revolutionary Soldier

It is the steadfast faith-loyalty of our people to be invariably true to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, believing solely in him and following him at any time and place and entrusting their destiny entirely to him.

Here we introduce Comrade An Dal Su, Chairman of the Management Board of the Sowon Coop Farm in South Hwanghae Province. He is one of the revolutionary soldiers faithful to the respected and beloved leader.

Under the wise guidance and warm care of the great leader he, once a farmhand, became a master of land, a commander of the revolution who carries out our Party's programme for socialist rural construction in the countryside, a Labour Hero and a deputy to the Supreme People's Assembly.

From the age of 8, he had drudged, serving as a farmhand, sharecropping or doing day labour. After the country's liberation, he was excited with boundless joy at the news that the fatherly leader granted the favour of distributing the land gratuitously to our peasants.

In response to the great leader's call he had chanted the slogan "Only the tiller has the right to land" before anyone else. Now he only thought of what to do in putting in force the law on agrarian reform worked out by the fatherly leader.

One night he called on the chairman of the rural committee and said to him all of a sudden: "Comrade Chairman, do you know how the matter will stand with the state if it distributes all land to us peasants?"

Comrade An Dal Su only looked fixedly at the chairman who could not answer.

"General Kim Il Sung defeated the Japanese imperialist brigands and has liberated our country. The state will need money and rice to administer its affairs. How will the state conduct its affairs if it distributes all land among the peasants?"

He thought to himself but could not give an answer to this question.

"Comrade Chairman, what did General Kim Il Sung say about this? I have come just to know what he said."

He had been a mere illiterate and tenant farmer in the pre-liberation days.... Only after liberation he took the highroad to a new life under the guidance of the great leader. But he was already awakening politically. They sat up all night, making this kind of conversation:

"General Kim Il Sung has brought us a new world where the poor workers and peasants are the masters of the country. So, if we work hard and live well, the country will grow strong. Let's become fine tillers of the distributed land, the foundation stone of a new Korea built by General Kim Il Sung, strong pillars of the country."

An Dal Su knew well what to do to repay the great favour of the fatherly leader who met his cherished desire to own land and how to act to be faithful to the great leader who made the peasants' age-old dream come true.

He took good care of the land with a high sense of responsibility as its master and raised

crops fairly well in it in the year when the agrarian reform was carried out.

Without giving his thought to their food and living expenses after harvest, he delivered 30 straw bags of rice to the state out of his patriotism and contributed another 10 straw bags of rice towards the building of a village school.

The next year he exchanged his best land with 1,200 *pyong* of bad land which a peasant found it hard to cultivate and produced 7.4 tons of rice per *chongbo*.

The village peasants praised him for his hard working, saying that he was going to do all the village farming alone like a Hercules after he became a master of the land.

He was deeply convinced that he could not live even a moment without the fatherly leader's care, and a desire to be loyal to the respected and beloved leader forever was burning in the depth of his heart.

That was why he bravely fought in the sacred war to defend the people's government of workers and peasants established by the great leader and the land given by him and wipe out the enemy, in the fierce Fatherland Liberation War against the US imperialist aggressors.

After his return to his village from the victorious war, he took the lead in building a new village, upholding the great leader's policy of agricultural cooperation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"To speedily rehabilitate devastated agriculture and further advance its productive forces in the future, we should gradually co-operativize individual peasant farming."

"I will faithfully follow the guidance of the great leader! I will stand in the van of the co-operative movement on the Sosok Plain."

This was what Comrade An Dal Su pledged himself on the day when the great leader's teaching on cooperation was communicated to him.

In the early days of cooperation, unsound elements, disagreeing to cooperation, provoked him to a quarrel, asking him who had instructed him to act thoughtlessly. Each time he sharply refuted them, saying: "You ask me who instructed me! He is none other than the great leader. Who else can have the right to instruct me again?"

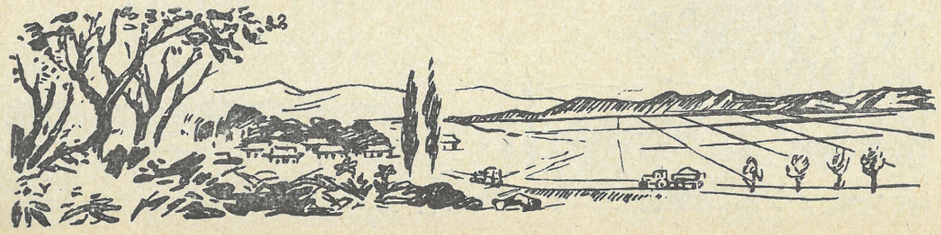
Comrade An Dal Su took the lead in forming the Sangryong Coop and strengthening and developing it.

As taught by the fatherly leader, his coop planted cold-bed rice seedlings before other coops and created windbreaks, and did farming well. And it produced a fairly good crop of rice and maize in the year when it was organized.

But he was never satisfied with this. When his coop members boasted of their coop's good harvest, he used to say: "That is not enough to report to the fatherly leader that we did farming well."

This was not a mere modesty. He said this from the bottom of his heart. He was eager to bring joy and satisfaction to the fatherly leader by doing farming better as required by the Juche farming methods. He said this out of a desire to be faithful to the great leader forever.

He took the lead also in planting humus-potted maize seedlings in all fields and preparing more humus soil to overcome the influence of the cold front and guided his coop farmers to do farming well as taught by the great



leader.

He greeted his 60th birthday in the course of his revolutionary struggle. He learned that his sons and grandsons were preparing his 60th birthday celebration. He said to them: "In this very busy farming season I cannot have my 60th birthday celebrated. You had better go out to weed fields!" And he went to the field, taking a weeding hoe.

An Dal Su is this kind of man.

He is a true revolutionary soldier who carries out the task given by the great leader through thick and thin, even falling a hundred times and rising a hundred times.

Last June he heard the glad news of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's on-the-spot guidance to South Hwanghae Province. He was on the highroad before the day broke. He greeted the fatherly leader with a deep bow, heartily wishing him good health and a long life, when the great leader's car appeared ahead of him.

He raised his head. The car running at a full speed stopped abruptly before him. To his surprise, the respected and beloved leader, smiling all over his face, got out of the car and came up to him. The great leader warmly shook hands with him, asking how he had been.

"Dear leader!" He was choked by tears and could not continue. Many things flashed across his mind—the fatherly leader gave on-the-spot guidance to his farm in 1957 and 1962 and illuminated its path, and he met him many times and showed great love and favours for him.

The respected and beloved leader asked him in detail about the farming.

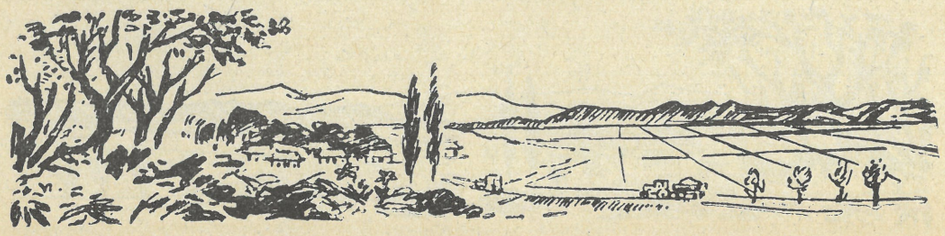
He told the great leader that crops were growing well, free from the trying influence of the cold front, because they did farming as required by the Juche farming methods worked out by him.

The great leader said to his suite that Comrade An Dal Su did farming well and he was an "agricultural expert." And the fatherly leader said that he had not seen him for a long time and asked him to have a photograph taken together with him, and twined his left arm in the latter's right arm.

Comrade An Dal Su, who had been trained to be a true revolutionary soldier of our Party on the agricultural front under the warm care and education of the great leader, felt this a boundless happiness and honour, and, overcome with emotion, pledged himself over and over again: "I will remain faithful forever to the great leader and the glorious Party Centre."

He is over 60 now. He has been infinitely and single-heartedly faithful to the great leader throughout his life. He is now working with untiring zeal and vigor, neither getting ideologically senile nor stagnating, to contribute to the attainment of the goal of 10 million tons of grain, upholding the fatherly leader's five-point nature-remaking policy which would bring about a new important progress in our agriculture.

Ho Chong Sok



Giving Priority to Power Industry

Our electric power industry is developing rapidly, relying upon our rich water power resources and coal. It is one of powerful key industries which develops the national economy at a high rate.

According to the wise policy of developing the electric power industry advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, a vigorous struggle was waged to build new power plants and reinforce the existing power bases during the Six-Year Plan.

The result was that as of August 1975, our power output increased 1.7 times as against 1970, which led to the successful attainment of the electric power production goal of the Six-Year Plan.

Our independent and modern power industry fully meets the demand of the national economy for electricity in all conditions. Continued vigorous efforts are now being made to re-equip the power stations with latest techniques to increase their generating capacity and form power networks more rationally to reduce the loss of electricity in its transmission and supply.

THERMAL AND HYDRAULIC POWER PLANTS AND POWER STATIONS OF DIFFERENT SIZES BUILT

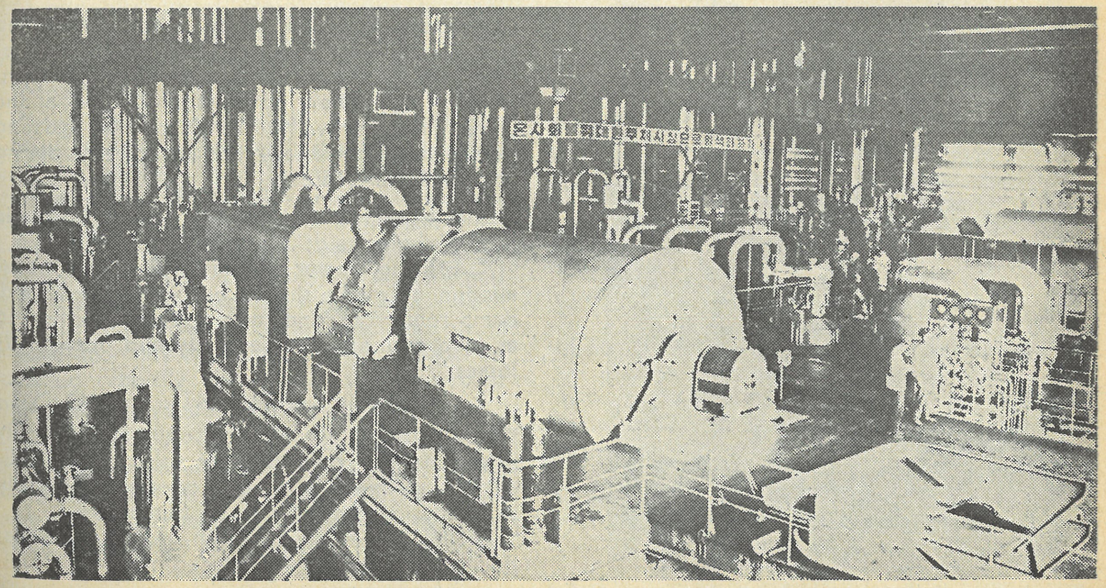
The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"In developing the power industry, we will hold fast to the policy of combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations correctly with that of thermal power stations and of simultaneous construction of large, medium and small-scale power stations."

A definite precedence had to be given to the power industry to supply more electricity to centrally-controlled industrial factories including new large-scale metallurgical, chemical and machine plants and locally-controlled industrial factories and carry out successfully the three major tasks of the technical revolution during the Six-Year Plan period.

With a view to giving the power industry a definite priority over other branches of the national economy, the great leader guided our people to complete the hydroelectric power stations under construction at an early date and concentrate on the construction of large ther-

Workers of the Wunggi Thermal Power Station producing more electricity through a vigorous Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement



mal power stations to increase our generating capacity, and to build many new thermal power stations in the industrial districts.

Despite the claims of a busy life in guiding the state affairs, the respected and beloved leader visited the construction sites of many power stations including the Taedong-gang Power Station and the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, had a full knowledge of the progress of their construction, provided all necessary conditions for their building and solved all knotty problems for power production and construction.

The respected and beloved leader visited the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, a leading power base of our country, in August 1973, and gave detailed instructions on completing the capacity-expansion project at an early date and putting generators in capacity operation to send much electricity to all the branches of the national economy.

Immensely encouraged by the fatherly leader's instructions, the builders of the power base conducted a vigorous speed campaign to accelerate the construction of the power plant.

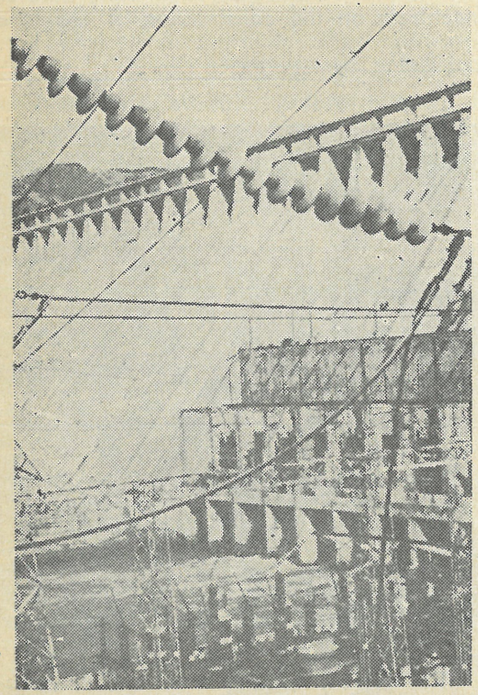
As a result, today a large modern thermal power plant, another great creature of the era of the Workers' Party, has sprung up at Pukchang in the western region of our country, once a deep ravine resounding with sporadic howls of wild beasts. New large power stations have risen and many medium and small power stations have gone up in different places. This led to an increase in power production.

During the Six-Year Plan, the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant created a greater generating capacity than the total capacity of our country in the years under Japanese imperialist rule.

Moreover, during the plan period the ratio of thermal power in power generation increased considerably, which placed us in a position to properly use both thermal and water power.

As mentioned above, the Party's policy of combining the construction of hydroelectric power stations with that of thermal power stations and of the simultaneous construction of large, medium and small power stations was carried out with flying colours. The result was that the one-sidedness of our power industry on water power generation has been eliminated completely and the power bases have been consolidated qualitatively.

Part of the Supung Power Plant, our dependable producer of hydroelectric power



EXISTING POWER BASES REINFORCED

In order to build strong power bases and give the power industry priority over other branches of the national economy, we constructed many new power stations and at the same time, strove to reinforce the existing power bases materially and technically during the Six-Year Plan.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"...Existing power stations and power transmission networks should be further perfected, dams reinforced and water utilized better so as to produce more electricity and prevent its losses."

Workers in the power industry strove to improve power machines and equipment, highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. They made a great progress particularly in increasing the capacity of generators.

Technicians of the Hochon-gang Power Station produced and introduced new highly-efficient turbines through close creative cooperation with workers. Following their example, a powerful technical innovation drive took place in power stations throughout the country.

The Supung Power Plant raised the efficiency of turbines by remaking them, and improved the cooling and insulating conditions of the generators and increased the generating capacity by 100,000 kw.

The Pujon-gang Power Plant produced new highly insulating coils by itself and normalized the operation of generators.

A new change took place also in the repair and maintenance of power machines and equipment. During the Six-Year Plan, the big repair time of large fuel generators was reduced to one-third, and large hydraulic generators to a half.

During the period from 1973 to 1975, scores of generators were technically remade throughout the country, and their capacity increased by 13 per cent.

A struggle is also afoot to save coal and heavy oil through technical innovation.

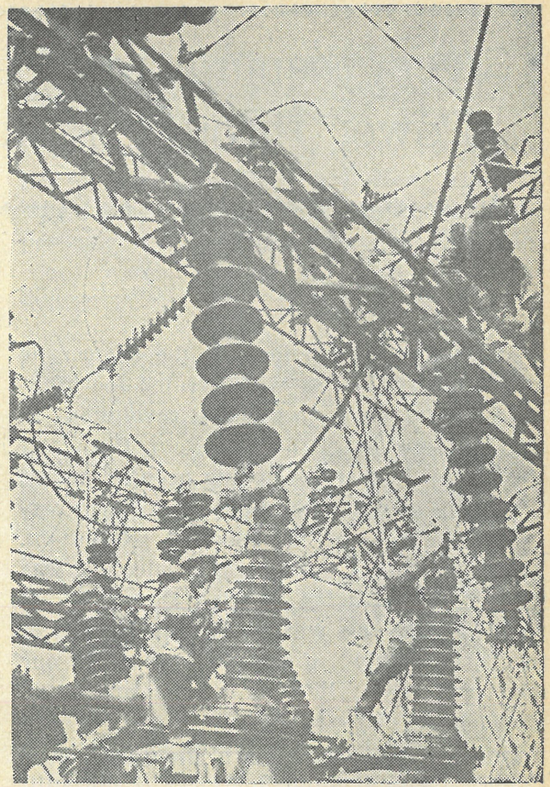
Workers and technicians of the Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant increased the combustion efficiency by 2 to 3 per cent by introducing the advanced method of liquid slag removal and saved much heavy oil and coal. Many other power plants also apply this method.

The Changjin-gang Power Station and many other power stations automated the operation and control of individual machines and equipment and introduced comprehensive automation at generating workshops and are going over to remote control in many generating workshops.

Many power transmission and distribution stations in different districts raised the level of automation at major transformer substations and introduced remote control at many transformer substations.

Great achievements have been made in increasing the power transmission capacity and laying new power lines to supply more electricity promptly to the different branches of the national economy as electric power production increased rapidly as a result of reinforcing power stations and building new ones.

During the Six-Year Plan several hundred km-long power-transmission lines including the Pukchang-Sangwon 220 kv-transmission line were laid, many electric appliances such as electric condensers and synchronous phase regulators introduced at power transmission stations and modern protective devices applied to normalize operation at a higher level.



Electricity produced is regularly supplied to the different branches of the national economy

With many new power transmission and distribution lines laid and the lines of these kinds properly spread out, the power transmission and distribution capacity increased markedly and the supply of electricity is properly ensured between power stations and power-consuming districts.

Workers in the electric power industry are firmly determined to attain without fail the goal of 50,000,000,000 kwh of electricity, one of the ten perspective goals of socialist construction, in the near future by implementing better the Party's policy of developing the electric power industry in the spirit that they displayed in fulfilling the power production goal of the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Kim Sung Ho

Strengthening and Development of People's Power through First Democratic Election

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"With the completion of the democratic revolution conditions were created for gradually going over to socialist revolution in the northern half. Therefore, our Party set the task of further developing people's power, a weapon of our revolution, in order to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution. The first historic democratic election was held to establish the People's Committee of North Korea. This was the first institution of the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country." (Kim Il Sung, Selected Works, Eng. ed., Vol. V, p. 140.)

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the tasks of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution were successfully carried out in the northern half in a short span of time after the country's liberation. The result was that all conditions were created for going over to socialist revolution.

Transition to socialism was also a pressing demand of our developing revolution for strengthening the revolutionary base in the northern half and hastening the country's reunification.

This required our Party to set up a power under the dictatorship of the proletariat to carry out the tasks of socialist revolution.

Here arose the question of how to establish such a power.

Taking into full account the ripe demand of the revolutionary development, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung advanced an original policy of establishing a power under the dictatorship of the proletariat by strengthening and developing the existing people's power and wisely guided our Party and people to put it into effect.

The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea set up in the northern half immediately after liberation was a new-type power which inherited the brilliant revolutionary tradition on the establishment of the people's power built up by the great leader in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle. This was a people's power established on the ruins of the colonial ruling machine of Japanese imperialism which had been totally destroyed. It relied on a democratic national united front embracing the broad anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic forces based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class, and it performed the functions of the people's democratic dictatorship.

This power established the political domination of the working class and created all the conditions for going over to socialist revolution in the stage of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution.

The Party leadership over the people's power was firmly ensured. As a result, it performed its function and role fully as a weapon of the democratic revolution, thoroughly embodied the great leader's revolutionary ideas and held fast to the working-class position in its activity. Our Party led the power institutions to well staff themselves and set the high rate of personnel of the working-class stock in their staff composition to make their working-class character distinct.

This helped us to further strengthen the leadership of the working class over the people's power and provided a sure guarantee for its smooth development into a power under the proletarian dictatorship.

A power under the dictatorship of the proletariat could be established by strengthening and developing the people's power, because the completion of the tasks of the democratic revolution by the power of the people's democratic dictatorship laid a firm economic, class and political groundwork for the establishment of a power under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The Provisional People's Committee of North Korea thoroughly abolished the feudal relations of landownership and exploitation and established a democratic landownership of a new type in the countryside through a revolutionary agrarian reform. This provided the precondition to lead smoothly the peasants, the masters of land, to socialism.

The revolutionary agrarian reform made it possible to successfully carry out other tasks of the democratic revolution and created favourable conditions for the socialist transformation of agriculture by preventing the capitalist elements from growing in the countryside.

The Committee also carried out the nationalization of key industries. As a result, the state sector held a leading position in the national economy and objective conditions were created for ensuring state guidance and control over the economic life.

The strict enforcement of socio-economic reforms brought about a radical change also in the balance of the class, political forces of society.

The foreign imperialists and the domestic reactionary forces, who had oppressed and exploited the working people in league with them, were eliminated as class, political forces and the democratization of society realized. In consequence, the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary forces was strengthened on a democratic basis and the overwhelming superiority of the democratic forces over the counterrevolutionary forces achieved. In particular, in the course of the democratic revolution, the leadership role of the working class rose higher and the worker-peasant alliance further strengthened.

All this laid a firm economic, class and political groundwork to smoothly develop the power of the people's democratic dictatorship into a power of the proletarian dictatorship.

It is important to choose the proper time to develop the power of the people's democratic dictatorship into a power of the proletarian dictatorship.

If one fails to develop in good time the people's power, a weapon of revolution, into a power of the proletarian dictatorship, it retards the fulfilment of the new revolutionary tasks. On the contrary, if one sets up a power of the proletarian dictatorship without any foundation, it may bring serious consequences to the revolution because one bypasses the fulfilment of the tasks of the democratic revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung clarified that when the tasks of the democratic revolution have been completed and the people urgently demand the establishment of a power of the proletarian dictatorship, it is necessary to develop without delay the power of the people's democratic dictatorship into a power of the proletarian dictatorship to carry out the tasks of the socialist revolution.

We set up a power under the dictatorship of the proletariat through all-people democratic elections.

Through elections, we had to consolidate by law the people's power of provisional character and further improve its class composition so as to firmly guarantee the working-class leadership over it.

The first historic democratic elections were held in November 1946 in our country through a fierce struggle against the reactionaries.

Closely rallied around the great leader, our people won a great victory in the first elections, smashing the machinations of the reactionaries to foil the elections.

Through the elections, the people's power organs at all levels were staffed with anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters and able personnel trained and tested in the course of carrying out the democratic revolution after liberation.

On the basis of the historic victory in the first democratic elections, the Congress of the Provincial, City and County People's Committees was held in February 1947. The Congress formed the North Korean People's Assembly, the supreme organ of power of north Korea, and its first session set up the People's Committee of North Korea.

Reflecting the unanimous will of the entire Korean people, the North Korean People's Assembly elected the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung Chairman of the People's Committee of North Korea.

The People's Committee of North Korea was a people's power that relied on the united front of the broad popular masses of all segments supporting socialism on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class; it was the first government under the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country.

This government steadily strengthened its political position by exercising a strict dictatorship over the reactionaries, while closely rallying the masses of the people around itself. And it, a powerful arm of socialist revolution and socialist construction, strove to carry out the tasks for that period of gradual transition to socialism and develop the national economy in a planned way.

The result was that the revolutionary base of the northern half was further strengthened politically, economically and militarily and a firm groundwork laid for the building of an independent and sovereign state.

Indeed, the establishment of the People's Committee of North Korea, the first government under the dictatorship of the proletariat in our country, was a historic event which marked a new stage of socialist revolution and socialist construction in the development of our revolution.

On the great socio-economic changes in the northern half, our people set up the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a more powerful weapon thoroughly embodying the great Juche idea in all areas of revolution and construction and their dignified socialist independent and sovereign state, and pushed ahead vigorously with the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction, frustrating all moves of the US imperialists and their stooges.

All these successes were the great victory of the great leader's Juche-based thought on the building of a socialist state and the brilliant fruition of his wise guidance.

Song Hun Il

The Korean Feature Film Studio— A Palace of Juche Arts

The Korean Feature Film Studio, one of our leading movie producers, is situated in a beautiful and sunny place at the foot of a mountain in the suburbs of Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

This year it greets its 30th birthday. It was founded on February 6, 1947, after the country's liberation, at the initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and has developed under his deep concern.

Giving deep consideration to the big role of film art in the revolutionary education of the masses of the people and drawing on a rich store of practical experiences accumulated in the creation of revolutionary literature in the fire of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, the fatherly leader wisely guided us to set up a movie studio at an early date after the country's liberation.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Very great is the role played by revolutionary literature and arts in the revolutionary education of the working people. Revolutionary movies in particular play an important role.

"Movies are a most important propaganda means in the education of the broad masses."

The fatherly leader, despite his busy schedule in guiding our people to build a new country, collected the scattered moviemen, personally selected the site for the studio, and showed it the highroad to its development. And he saw to it that a huge amount of money was appropriated for the building of the studio, though the economic situation was very difficult. Since then he has given it his on-the-spot guidance scores of times and highly important teachings on more than 400 occasions, so that it has become a dependable post on our Party's ideological battle front.

It is now a grand palace of art staffed with thousands of moviemen of a Juche type and equipped with latest scientific and technical apparatuses.

Under the deep concern of the great leader and the glorious Party Centre it has made a brilliant progress.

A grand monument to the age of the Workers' Party has risen in the very place alive with chirping birds in the past.

Erected with utmost care in the centre of the studio is a statue of the fatherly leader, with an immensely kindly and friendly smile on his face, guiding moviemen in their creative work.

Around the square with the statue of the fatherly leader there are the "Study Hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's Revolutionary Ideas" and a board of the respected and beloved leader's on-the-spot teachings.

There are also two big mosaics showing the tradition of the revolutionary literature and arts established by the great leader in the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the proud successes achieved by our film art which has been in brilliant bloom since liberation.

The studio is provided with all processes from shooting to making. There are a big camera workshop where scores of films can be cranked simultaneously, a montage workshop, a perfect recording workshop, a combined projection hall and an editing hall.

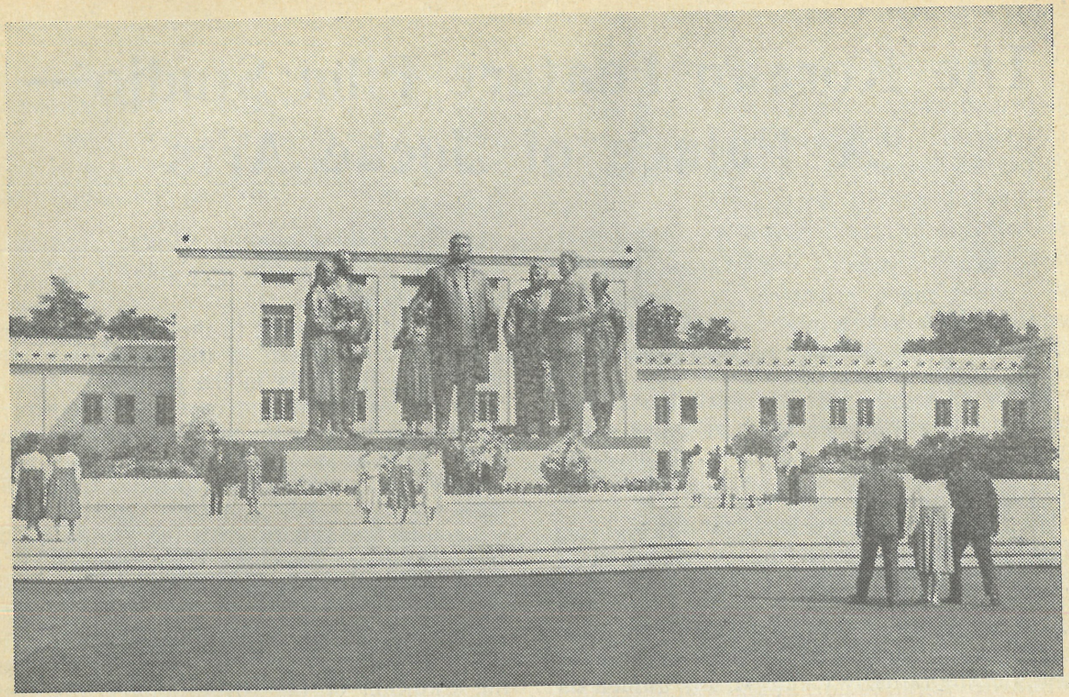
It has four big indoor camera workshops where lighting is remote-controlled. A camera workshop can shoot 7-8 motion pictures simultaneously.

The montage workshop is also equipped with latest apparatuses so that montage is done automatically.

Besides, it has a pyrotechnic workshop, a decor workshop, a camera technique workshop, make-up rooms and a costume workshop.

And it has hundreds of vehicles, various national costumes donned by our people from old times and costumes of foreign countries, and tens of thousands of pieces of stage properties for film production.

In the compound of the studio there are a building with many rooms for the creative staff including directors, cameramen, artists



The statue of the great leader erected with utmost care in the centre of the studio

and composers, a building for actors and actresses, a clubhouse, flats for moviemen, a dormitory, a nursery, a kindergarten, a shop, a dining hall and a clinic.

The building for actors and actresses has a study hall, a music hall with thousands of instruments of scores of kinds, a gymnasium with various sporting apparatuses and a stage.

This building is regularly used for fully developing their skill and sometimes for showing their skill or for expressing their plans.

Everything in the studio is associated with the warm love of the great leader and the Party Centre.

Under the constant guidance and concern of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party Centre the studio has now a great number of talented moviemen including tens of People's Artists and Merited Artists, People's Actors and Merited Actors loved by people, and the flower garden of our film art is in full bloom.

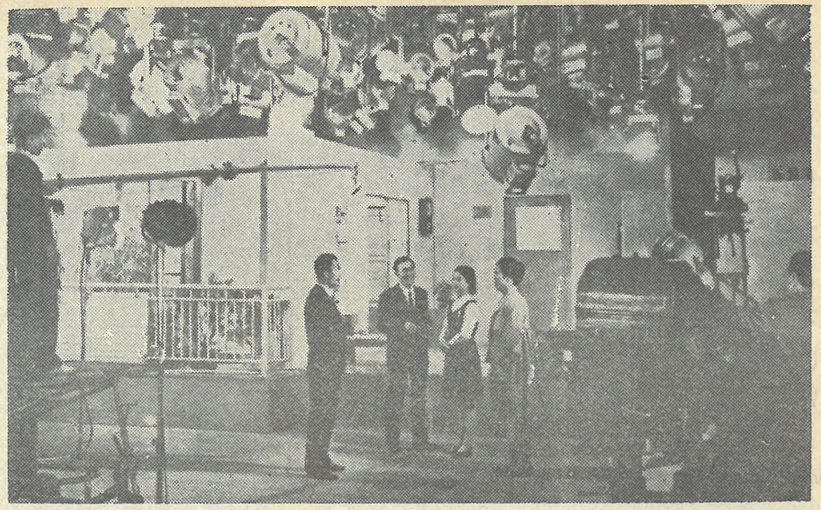
The great leader, despite the claims of a busy life in guiding the whole work of the state, has seen all the films produced by our film workers including "My Home Village," the first feature film in our country after liberation. Sometimes, he gave careful guidance in every respect of a film from its title and theme to its plot and the movement, dialogue, make-up and costume of actors to complete it.

During the past 30 years of the studio's existence the moviemakers have produced a lot of films under the careful guidance and deep concern of the great leader and the Party Centre.

They carried out with credit the honourable historic task of picturizing the immortal classics "The Sea of Blood," "Fate of A Self-defence Corps Member" and "The Flower Girl" which were created in the fire of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, and made the flower garden of revolutionary film art shine bright forever.

Every year they produced scores of excellent films of different themes and kinds including such People's Prize Winners as "Five Guerrilla-Brothers," "At A Village on The Demarcation Line," "A Workers' Family" and "The Blossoming Village."

Their productions make a great contribution to letting the masses of the people take an active part in the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction and dyeing the whole society with the Juche idea.



Indoor camera workshop

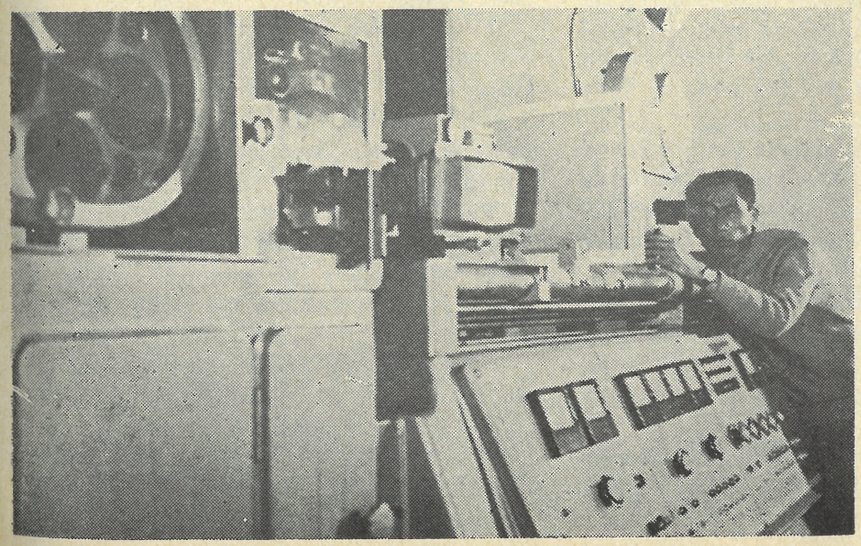
The feature film "The Flower Girl" adapted from the immortal classic of the same title won a special prize and a special medal at the 18th International Film Festival.

For these merits, the Korean Feature Film Studio was honoured with the "Kim Il Sung Order."

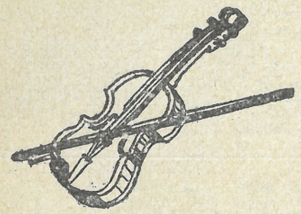
Indeed, the Korean Feature Film Studio's history of 30 years is a proud history of brilliant bloom and victory of the great Juche-based literary and art thought of the fatherly leader and a history of his lofty love and solicitude for the studio and its moviemen.

Greeting the 30th birthday of the Korean Feature Film Studio, its moviemen fondly recollect the careful guidance and solicitude of the great leader and the Party Centre, full of a creative zeal to be loyal to them by producing better films of rich ideological contents and high artistic value faster in the future.

Han Su Il



Montage workshop



Young Violinist Kim Song Ho of Korea

Young violinist Kim Song Ho of our country emerged the honourable winner at the violin contest of the 6th World Young Musicians Competition held recently in Beograd, the capital of Yugoslavia.

At the contest in which scores of famous young violinists from many countries took part, our young violinist Kim Song Ho wonderfully represented the profound emotional world of the music piece with flawless rendition and excellent skill at the two rounds of eliminations and at the final contest, fascinating the jury and music lovers and winning unstinted praise from them.

Though he made his debut in the international competition, he distinguished himself in the contest from its beginning and attracted the attention of the audience by fully displaying the unique, refined execution and exquisite representation which he had tirelessly cultivated under the warm wings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party Centre.

While he was participating in the first round of elimination dead silence reigned and only exclamations of admiration could be heard occasionally. When he finished the first music piece a loud applause burst forth.

When he stepped down from the stage, listeners rushed up to him to surround him and warmly congratulated him upon his successful playing, exclaiming "bravo!" "wonderful!" and "best!"

A Japanese student of the Beograd Conservatory said in an excited tone, taking violinist Kim Song Ho by the hand:

"An Asian studying in a foreign country, I have never felt such a high pride as today. You are a pride of Asia. You will win the contest. I am quite sure of it."

Ten violinists participated in the second round of elimination. Kim Song Ho's playing gripped the hearts of the audience more firmly at this elimination. When his recital was over, a thunderous applause rocked the hall. He came out to the stage again and again to acknowledge the applause. But the applause and cheers became more and more enthusiastic and continued for a long while.

Listeners exclaimed: "It's the best recital"; "He has opened up a new path in violin execution"; "The winner of the contest has already been decided"; and "It's beyond doubt that the honourable first place will go to the Korean young violinist."

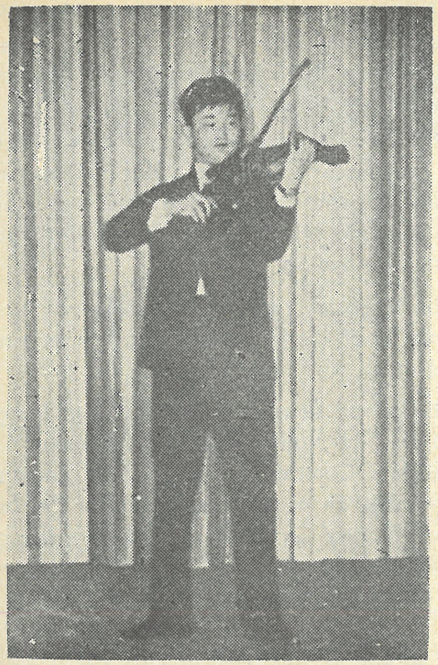
The jury were so greatly enchanted by his execution that they were unsparing of their praise before the contest ended.

Andrei Gertler, Professor at the Music Academy of Belgium, who was head of the violin contest jury, had this to say:

"Kim Song Ho is a violinist of distinguished talent. His recital is very rich and varied in representation. He is fully endowed with an excellent talent to become the world's most famous violinist."

Soviet composer and conductor Karen Khachaturyan, who was head of the piano trio contest jury and member of the violin contest jury, said:

"I found myself quite embarrassed when I was judging Comrade Kim Song Ho's recital.



Violinist Kim Song Ho, the winner of the violin contest

As a juryman I had to find some flaws in his playing and jot them down on paper. But I could not find any flaws. It was wonderful indeed. Comrade Kim Song Ho's recital proved that Korea's art has reached a very high level."

The violin finals were held at the Beograd Music Hall, attracting 800 persons.

Five excellent violinists who passed the first and second eliminations took part in the finals.

The audience clapped their hands from the moment violinist Kim Song Ho appeared on the stage. They broke into a loud applause at the turn of each movement and tune. They even raised rousing cheers when he finished his recital.

That day he received bouquets congratulating him on his successful recital. He was the only participant who got bouquets at the competition.

Music experts and lovers were unsparing in their praise of his unique execution and refined skill.

A theory professor of a music academy noted:

"The Korean violinist's playing surpassed the imagination of music experts. You have created a new method of representation in violin recital. The Korean violinist has created an entirely new, unique execution, producing a great sensation in the music world."

A professor of a music academy said:

"The prototype of music art is just in Korea. It is a pity that I have learned this today. I, a professor of music, am even shameful of saying this.

"I thought a lot, while listening to the recital of the Korean violinist.

"I have believed that only Europeans can play the violin well. The Korean violinist has completely shattered the outmoded notion of Europeans including me.

"The unusual talent of the Korean violinist could be brought into bloom only under such a socialist system as that in Korea."

At an awarding ceremony held at the Beograd Students Hall violinist Kim Song Ho was conferred an honourable certificate and a 17,000 dinar prize. He was also granted the privilege to make a free performance tour of 9 European countries.

Addressing the awarding ceremony, head of the violin contest jury warmly hailed the success of violinist Kim Song Ho, and said: "I am happy to find at the contest such a new violinist of rare gift as Kim Song Ho, the violinist of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

The ceremony was followed by the recital of violinist Kim Song Ho.

His recital which decorated the last scene of the competition left deep, indelible impressions on the listeners.

A music expert who was a member of the jury said:

"I heartily congratulate the young violinist from Korea upon having won the contest. He deserves the honour.

"The recital of the Korean violinist was like

an atomic bomb in the music world. The atomic bomb is most powerful in the military field. But the performance of the Korean violinist at the competition struck the music world with admiration with a greater strength than that of the atomic bomb.

"The playing of the Korean violinist convinced me more deeply that the Korean art is the best and most excellent in the world.

"What has made the Korean art reach such a high level? It is, I am sure, the outstanding leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people."

A conservatory professor had this to say:

"Kim Song Ho's performance immensely delighted me. Today the Korean people are producing geniuses in art. From the performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe last year, I realized that Korea is a kingdom of art. This time I was convinced once again of this truth.

"This success is the shining fruition of the great Juche idea fathered by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people."

Meanwhile, under the titles "Consummation of Technique" and "Splendid Performance" Yugoslav papers widely reported that violinist Kim Song Ho won the contest, defeating world-renowned young violinists.

The Yugoslav radio and TV relayed the performance of violinist Kim Song Ho on several occasions.

The proud success of violinist Kim Song Ho who won the violin contest of the World Young Musicians Competition is another convincing demonstration of the correctness of the Juche-based literary and art thought of the great leader and the great vitality of the literary and art policy of our Party.

A Yugoslav paper reporting that violinist Kim Song Ho has won the violin contest of the World Young Musicians Competition

ЈУЧЕ У БЕОГРАДУ

Завршено међународно такмичење младих

Данас почиње прва међународна квиз Музичке омладине Југославије

ЗАВРШНИ КОНЦЕРТ ШЕСТОГ МЕЂУНАРОДНОГ ТАКМИЧЕЊА МУЗИЧКЕ ОМЛАДИНЕ

ПЛЕМЕНИТО НАДМЕТАЊЕ

● Прву награду освојио Ким Лунг Хо (28) виолиниста из ДР Кореје

ЗАВРШНИМ концертом је

Korean Tiger

Korean tiger looks very nice, and it is agile and fierce.

It has a tawny coat transversely striped with black. It has marked black stripes on the upper part of the head and its tail is ringed with black.

Korean tiger is large. It weighs usually 120-150 kilogrammes but sometimes 320 kilogrammes. Its body is long and its legs are strong.

It looks fierce and stately for its strong white whiskers, big sharp claws and piercing eyes.

It hides in mountaintops which afford a fine view of everything or in rocks in the daytime and captures its prey at night, especially at dawn.

It moves more than 80 kilometres in a night to find its prey.

It preys on some 30 large animals, each of which weighs 100 kilogrammes, a year.

A strong, fierce animal, it is called the "king of forest." It preys on all wild animals. Such harmful animals as wolf and other beasts are its good prey.

It grows to sexual maturity in four to five years and brings forth 2 to 4 youngs, sometimes 6 youngs, per litter. It has 3 to 5 litters all through its life. It grows old in 15 years and dies in 20-25 years.

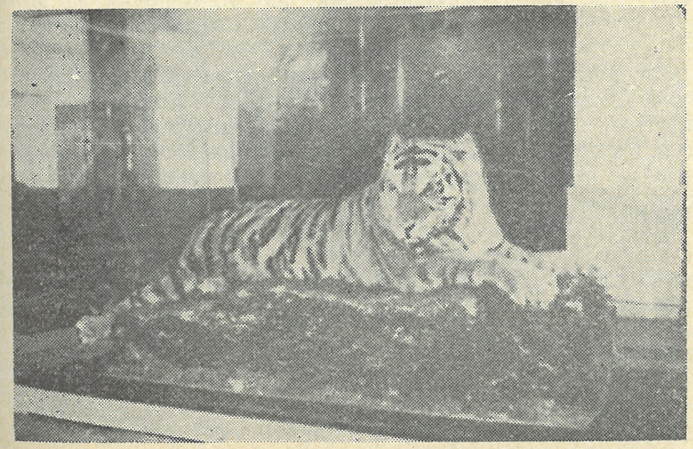
For these characteristics Korean tiger belongs to Korea's endemic subspecies.

Tiger was found in different parts of our country 60-70 years ago.

After their occupation of our country the Japanese imperialist aggressors plundered our country of its rich natural resources, recklessly felling down trees and hunting tigers. As a result, tigers gradually decreased. At the end of the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism, tigers lived only in the northern mountain regions of our country.

To make matters worse, in the days of the past Fatherland Liberation War the US imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our people, indiscriminately bombed our forests to destroy them. This made tigers live only in narrower areas and decreased their number.

Our Party and Government designated Mt. Paekdu-san, the Kwanmo-bong Peak and Mt. Oga-san as natural reserves and reserves for wild animals and plants, created good conditions for their inhabitation and prohibited tiger hunting to protect tigers well.



The fur of Korean tiger has been valued and its meat and bones used as precious medicines from old times.

Korean tiger is academically studied and protected internationally.

DARK SIDES OF SOUTH KOREAN SOCIETY

"The Yushin Constitution Is Fundamentally Anti-Democratic, Authoritarian"

—From the "Report of Commission to South Korea for Amnesty International" by William J. Butler, Vice-President of the American Association for the International Commission of Jurists Who Visited South Korea in June and July, 1974—

THE YUSHIN CONSTITUTION—A SHAM OF DEMOCRACY

Although the primary reason given by the government for a new constitution was to facilitate negotiations with North Korea towards the unification of the country, the result has been the creation of one of the most authoritarian instruments presently known in the annals of national constitutions, including the constitutions of communist nations.

This Constitution, enacted in 1972, was submitted for national referendum to the people in November of that year. The circumstances surrounding the referendum raise serious questions as to whether it was properly before the people. The following is some of the evidence:

1. Extensive use of Chinese characters made it less readable by the general public who are not familiar with the Chinese language.
2. Prior to the referendum it was almost impossible to get a copy for consideration.
3. Debate was forbidden by the government at any level.
4. The government, through the use of posters and governmental machinery, gave the Constitution its massive support.
5. The balloting, although secret, was one in which you had to tear the ballot in half, thereby making it possible to match "tears" in order to determine who voted against the Constitution.
6. The day following the ballot, thousands of copies were available with the Chinese characters removed.

Although the United Nations' observers called the election fair, serious questions have been raised in this regard.

(Result: The government received a ninety-one percent approval of those voting.)

The Constitution was the object of a study by some well-known Korean and American scholars at Columbia University last year. It was the informal consensus of this group that this Constitution was fundamentally anti-democratic, authoritarian in nature, and designed to perpetuate the autocratic power of Pak Jung Hi.

An analysis for our purposes shows the following:

(a) The President is elected by a new National Conference for Unification of two thousand persons, who are theoretically elected by the people but who cannot be a member of any political party. The election of the President is "through secret ballot without conducting debate". It is to be noted that the President is also Chairman of the Conference, and its affairs are under his direct control.

(b) The Prime Minister and members of the State Council are appointed by the President and can be removed by him at will. The heads of all ministries, as well as the Board of Audit and Inspection concerning revenues and expenditures, are under the direct control of the President.

(c) The National Assembly is elected by both universal suffrage and by the National Conference for a term of three to six years. However, it only meets once a year for a period not to exceed ninety days to deliberate and decide such matters as the budget and the monuments to public officials. One-third of the National Assembly is elected by the National Conference on the recommendations of the President.

(d) The Judicial System—Sixteen judges in the Supreme Court, the highest court of Korea, are appointed by the President.

Article 105 of the Constitution provides that when the constitutionality of a law is involved, the court must submit this question to a "constitutional committee" and be guided in accordance with its decision. The constitutional committee, of course, is appointed by the President.

(e) Election Committee—This committee is composed of nine members, again appointed by the President. It deals with all important questions of management of elections and national referendum.

In addition, the President is endowed with supreme powers:

(i) He can dissolve the National Assembly (Article 59);

(ii) He may appoint one-third of the legislature (Article 40); and

(iii) Most importantly, he may at any time suspend the freedom and liberty of the people.

Article 53 provides as follows:

"In case the national security or the public safety and order is seriously threatened or anticipated to be threatened... the President... shall have the power to take emergency measures which temporarily suspend the freedom and rights of the people as defined in the present Constitution and enforce emergency measures with regard to the rights and powers of the executive and judiciary."

TORTURE OF POLITICAL PRISONERS

In almost every quarter of the Korean society, from the religious leaders to the lawyers, to the leaders of the opposition, and the intellectuals of the academic community, the torture of political prisoners was considered to be a foregone conclusion—something that happens frequently, if not on arrest, then surely on the detention of a political prisoner.

Specific evidence, however, such as photographs of prisoners physically maimed, except in one instance, is most difficult to find. Accordingly, we have to rely upon statements from the family of a prisoner, the statement of his lawyer, or the statement of the prisoner himself.

All of the six lawyers defending the 32 students recently on trial before military courts revealed to me that it was relayed to them from their clients that each of them had been tortured in one way or another by the Korean CIA in order to extract from them a "confession". These lawyers related specific methods of torture, such as forcing cold water through nostrils of individuals, causing of extreme fatigue, the use of "screams and yelps" in adjoining rooms as a warning, and the physical beating of the prisoners themselves.

The national poet Kim Chi Ha gave evidence of being tortured.

Chang Chun Ha, a well-known Korean intellectual, publisher and former member of the Korean Assembly, testified that he was subjected to being hanged upside down and simultaneously having been burned with a flame on several parts of his body.

Soh Sung, a handsome Japanese-born Seoul National University student, was a handsome young man when he entered prison—had a badly burned body and face when he was brought to court. His ears and eyelids had disappeared and his fingers adhered together. It was necessary for him to sign a record by using the imprint of his toe—the Korean government explains this obvious change of appearance by saying that he fell into burning oil on a stove.

Reports were made to me that other methods were used involving the use of electric shock applied to the private parts of individuals and "persuasive" techniques in order to extract from the defendants a confession.

The author realizes that the evidence produced in this report on torture is not extensive but verily believes, on the basis of conversations with credible and responsible people who have direct knowledge of the use of such techniques, that the conclusion reached here is supported by reliable evidence.

VALIDITY OF THE KOREAN GOVERNMENT POSITION

The author searched in vain for evidence of communist infiltration from North Korea or from a communist movement internally which would affect the security of the State.

Not only was no evidence found but the history and record of the past few years indi-

cates the contrary. Opposition to the government coming primarily from students and the Christian churches, one must look primarily to these sources for such evidence.

As far as the present record is concerned, concerning communist infiltration, again it would appear that no such real threat exists.

Initially, in 1971 meetings were held through the auspices of the Red Cross, and on July 4, 1972 both North and South agreed on the peaceful unification of Korea. Simultaneously, the North Koreans stepped up diplomatic activity abroad and, in fact, many of the ideas on unification have originated in North Korea rather than South Korea. It is, therefore, the conclusion of this report that internal and external threats to the security of the State are not sufficient to justify the total suppression of human freedoms undertaken by the Pak regime. Indeed, it is suggested that these repression have as their immediate goal the satisfaction of Pak's ever-present desire for total autocratic and totalitarian power over his people.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

It is respectfully submitted that, since 1971 when the Constitution of Korea was suspended, the government of Korea has been engaged in consolidating autocratic power in the sole control of Pak Jung Hi. This ever-present desire for autocratic power culminated most recently in the creation of the Yushin Constitution which inter alia, enabled Pak Jung Hi (1) to become President for life; (2) to suspend the National Assembly and the Government of Korea at any time in his sole discretion; and (3) to declare martial law and to issue emergency decrees when he in his sole discretion so determined. When opposition against this use of dictatorial powers developed—chiefly among the students, the religious communities and the intelligentsia—harsh and repressive measures were taken by Pak Jung Hi by means of Emergency Decrees.

These Emergency Decrees at first merely banned the advocating of a change of the Yushin Constitution and created military courts under the jurisdiction of the Minister of Defense to deal with any offenders. Hundreds of people, however, were arrested and incarcerated for mere advocacy and sentenced to up to 15 years in jail. Among some of these defendants were 11 Protestant ministers now incarcerated by the Korean police.

In February and March of this year, when students refused to accept these mandates and threatened to hold mass meetings against the government, a new and most vicious decree was issued providing for the death penalty for anyone who, "among other things, absented himself from school or refused to attend classes or take examinations."

In carrying out this quest for total domination of the population, the police regularly and systematically engaged in acts of torture.

To date, 5 defendants have been finally sentenced to death, and 62 to prison terms, at hard labor, running from 20 years to life. The trials are still continuing.

On the whole, it is the opinion of the author that most of the recent defendants, if not all, are fundamentally and basically anti-communist and are the victims of measures taken by the South Korean government to repress those Koreans who are struggling to keep the cause of democracy alive in their country.

STRUGGLE CONTINUES

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"If the south Korean rulers continue to suppress at the point of the bayonet the people's discontent and wrath that is underlying south Korean society, it will result in a greater revolutionary explosion."

Now the south Korean people's long-pent-up discontent with and wrath upon the barbarous rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and their treacherous acts are like a lava at the point of eruption.

Illustrative of this are the publication of the "Second Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" and the anti-dictatorship and anti-puppet struggle of the south Korean people of all walks of life.

They rose in the struggle in defiance of suppression, angry with the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique who imposed heavy penalties upon the signers of the "Declaration for Democracy and National Salvation" demanding the democratization of south Korean society against their barbarous rule.

In this wake, hundreds of students of Seoul University held a rally and a demonstration, crying for the "abolition of Yushin (revitalization)" and the "overthrow of the dictatorship." They waged such a mass struggle under the brutal suppression surrounded with forest of bayonets. For this their struggle attracted public attention.

All this shows that the Pak Jung Hi fascist gang can never arrest the patriotic advance of the south Korean people, though they are making desperate efforts to eliminate and destroy the patriotic forces and all other elements they dislike and maintain their "Yushin system" with the strict "state of emergency" and "Emergency Decree No. 9."

Even under the unprecedentedly savage fascist repression, the south Korean people are making preparations for a fresh large-scale struggle to abolish the "Yushin" dictatorship, waging a resolute organized mass struggle.

Today the zeal of the south Korean people of all segments to study the Juche idea, the revolutionary idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is mounting rapidly.

The study of the great Juche idea greatly promotes their national and class consciousness and deepens their confidence in the victory of the revolution.

Strongly convinced of the truth that they can attain freedom and liberation only through their decisive struggle, they are deepening their anti-fascist democratization struggle, looking up to the great leader.

The broad masses of workers, peasants, student youths, intellectuals and other people in south Korea and personages of the press, religious, political and public circles are now expanding their fighting ranks rapidly. In the course of their struggle, they form various organizations and close up their ranks.

In particular, the south Korean students are creating many fighting organizations of various forms, struggling to legalize their organizations, for all autonomous campus organizations except the "Students' Homeland Defence Corps," a government-controlled paramilitary organization, are prohibited.

And they are striving to develop the anti-fascist democratization struggle into a mass one, applying various fighting forms and methods adapted to the conditions and circumstances. They wage open struggles such as campus demonstrations, indignation meetings, silence demonstrations and stay-ins in face of the enemy in combination with under-

ground ones, making the enemy shudder.

University and college students in south Korea are conducting an active underground propaganda campaign to awaken people and students and rouse them to the anti-dictatorship struggle.

Such underground newspapers as *Hyolmaek* (Blood Vessel) of Yonse University, *Saenghwal* (Life) of Seoul University and *Uihyol* (Righteous Blood) of Chungang University are sharply criticizing and fully exposing the fascist outrage, treacherous acts and injustice and corruption of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Moreover, they circulate pamphlets and written statements and distribute leaflets, exposing the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's crimes and send secret letters abroad to get them open to the public, thus making careful preparations for a fresh struggle.

Minjok Shibo published in Japan wrote:

"Even under the repression of the dictatorial regime the struggles of the student youth and people of all strata are going on forcefully.

"...Underground newspapers and leaflets are scattered on the campuses almost every day, throwing them into turmoil. The Pak regime trembles with fear."

The anti-Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sentiments are mounting daily in the south Korean puppet army which they regard as their last resort.

Overpowering of seniors by juniors, disobedience to order and individual or group decampment with arms are everyday occurrences among soldiers and low and middle-ranking officers. In the barracks leaflets are scattered and writings appear on walls appealing to puppet army soldiers to support their parents and brothers in their struggle to democratize society against the traitor Pak Jung Hi. Puppet army soldiers frequently smear the traitor Pak Jung Hi's photographs with ink, hating his dirty private life.

A foreign publication, paying deep attention to the movement of the puppet armymen, said: "Troubles brought on by a slip of the pen, overpowering of seniors by juniors and 6-7 soldiers' group decampment are not a mere expression of their complaint or discontent with their seniors but an indication of their resistance to the Pak 'regime.'"

All this is a manifestation of the south Korean people's burning desire and fighting will to overthrow the fascist "Yushin" dictatorship and democratize society without fail.

At the enemy's murderous court student youths are expressing their firm resolution to fight until they topple the "Yushin" dictatorship, saying: "We will continue our struggle after release from prison. It is because ours is a just struggle" and "We would rather die in fighting than live in submission."

A student, released from prison, passionately said to a foreign reporter: "We are preparing for a new struggle underground. Ordeals are severe and formidable. But we will overcome our ordeals without fail. Suppose the water flowing under the ice, waiting for spring to come! When the time comes the water will break the thick ice with a terrific explosion."

Even foreign publications are closely following the movement of the south Korean people, saying: "When the long-pent-up wrath finding its outlet bursts up together with the resentment of all the people, it will be more formidable than the April 19 Uprising."

The south Korean people preparing for a fresh struggle in spite of the harsh repression by the Pak Jung Hi fascist villains will surely overthrow the "Yushin" dictatorship of the enemy and achieve the democratization of society.

Pak San Il

INSIDE BACK COVER: Constructors of the Taedong-gang Power Plant conduct a dynamic speed campaign under the red banner of three revolutions

BACK COVER: A fishing port in the morning

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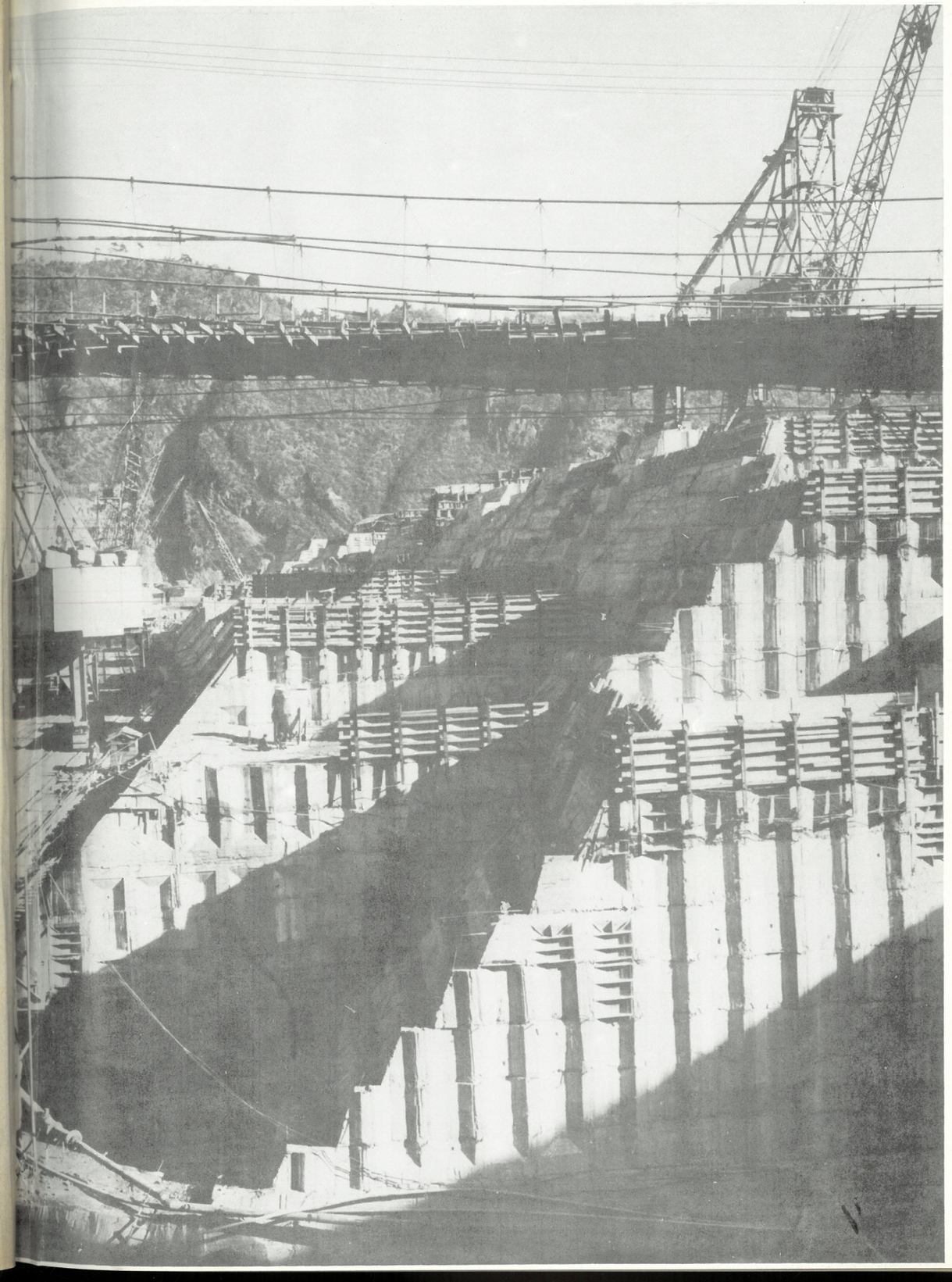

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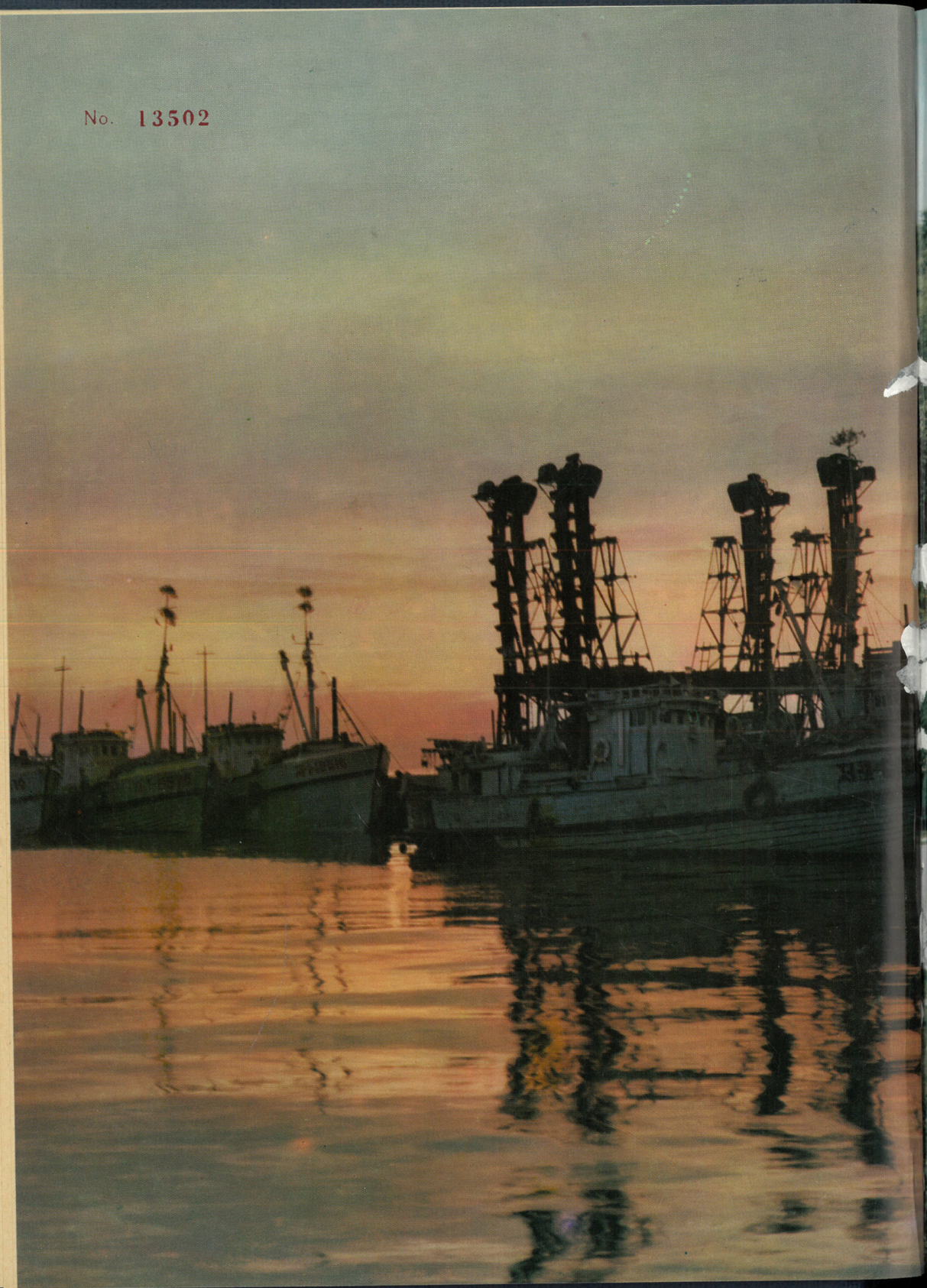

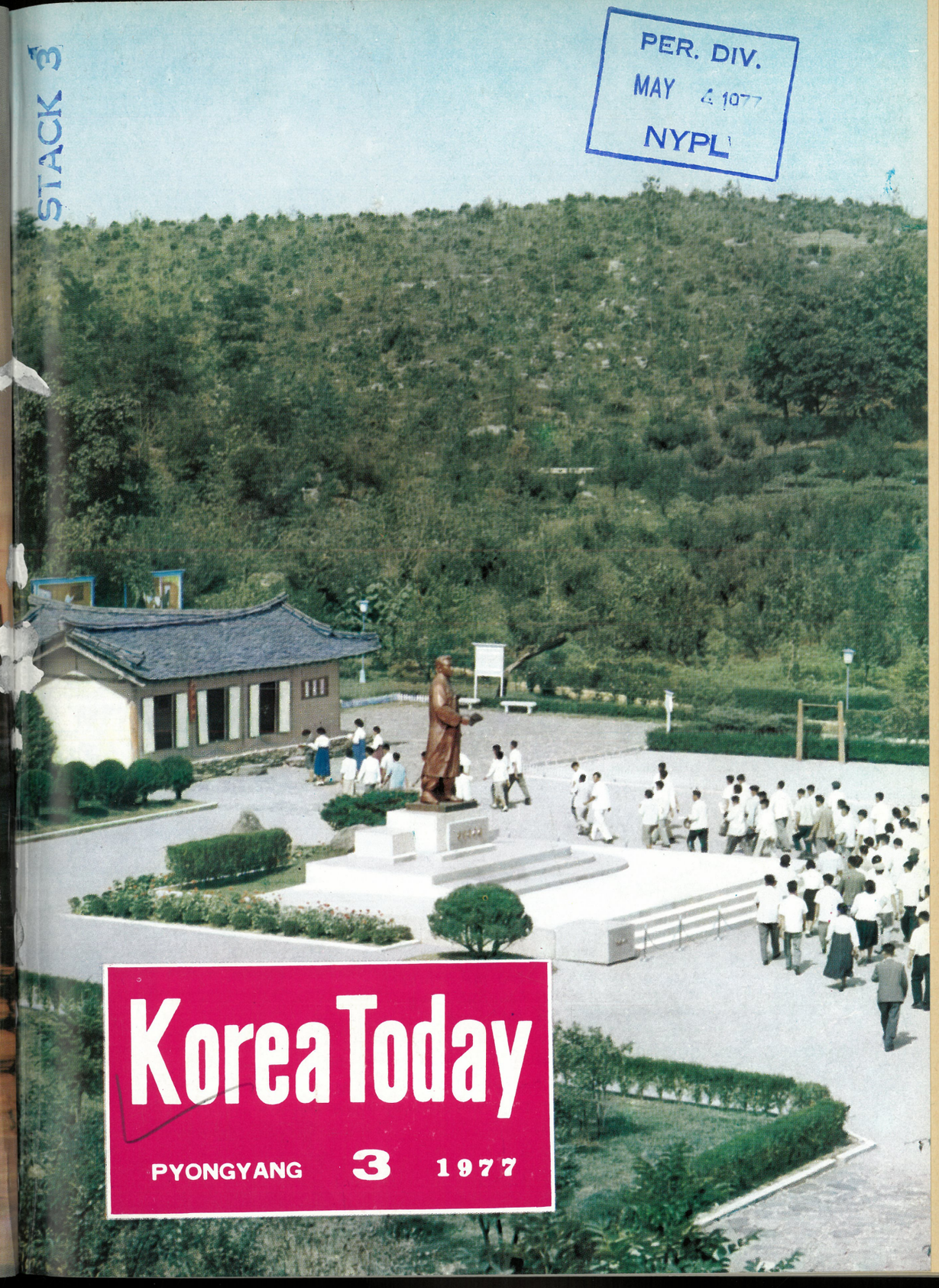

Korea Today

PYONGYANG 3 1977